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Bretten, G.R.

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Report to the Special Committee
# of the Alberta Legislature on the
Regulation of Professions and Occupations

SELF-GOVERNING PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

G.R.Bretten.

8th.February. 1972

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Self-Governing Professions and Occupations

Introduction

1. In 1970 the Alberta Legislature set up a Special Legislative Committee, the terms of reference of which required that the Committee should

(a) conduct a review of the existing Alberta legislation pertaining to the regulation of professions and occupations,

(b) examine generally the policies and principles underlying such legislation, particularly in relation to those professions and occupations that have been given the power of self-government as distinguished from those regulated by a government-operated licensing system, and

(c) to hear representations from associations incorporated under such legislation or that are representative of members of a profession or occupation, whether it is presently subject to regulation by statute or not,

and that the said Committee meet at the call of the Chairman in the interim between this Session and the next regular Session of this Legislature and make any recommendations it considers desirable in regard to the matters herein enumerated.

2. In June, 1970, I was commissioned to undertake research for the Committee; and in particular to make a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the Alberta

This analysis, which I made available to the Committee at the end of August, 1970, consisted of three Parts. Part 1 dealt with those Acts whereby powers of self-government are conferred upon professions or occupations. Examination of this group of Acts was made under six headings:

A : Structure of Governing Body

B : Rule-making Power

C : Admission

D : Fees

E : Disciplinary Powers

F : Disciplinary Procedures

Part 11 of the analysis was concerned with those Acts under which certain professi occupations, trades and businesses are regulated by some government-operated registration, certification or licensing system. Part 111 consisted of an analys of the role of the Universities Co-ordinating Council in the regulation of professions and occupations, this Part essentially amounting to an elaboration of matters referred to in Part 1 under section C (Admission).

3. It early became apparent that the subject-matter considered under Part 1 and Part 11 respectively was so different in character that a separate study should be made of each Part. Accordingly, on completion of the analysis of th

Alberta statutes and Regulations, it was agreed that I should proceed to prepare a report critically evaluating, in the light of reported cases and proposals for reform made elsewhere, the law of Alberta relating, first, to those professions and occupations dealt with in Part 1 of the analysis, and, secondly, to those professions, occupations, trades and businesses considered in Part 11. It was contemplated that this critical evaluation would (a) provide material for the formulation of a policy for determining whether in any particular case powers of self-government should be conferred upon a profession or occupation or whether a government-operated licensing system should be preferred, and (b) lead to the enunciation of certain principles by reference to which the exercise of powers of self-government or licensing powers should be regulated and controlled. With reference to (b), it was proposed that consideration should be given to drafting two model statutes, one relating to the exercise of powers of self-government, and the other relating to the exercise of licensing powers, incorporating the principles referred to above.

4. The purpose of this Report is, therefore, first, to seek to articulate criteria by reference to which the Alberta Legislature should in each case determine whether or not it is appropriate to confer powers of self-government

upon any particular profession or occupation, and, secondly, in the event that it is decided that powers of self-government should be conferred, to put forward for consideration rules of practice designed to ensure the proper exercise of those po

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

5. The professions and occupations which comprise the basis of this Report are those governed by the following statutes: The Agrologists Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.11) The Alberta Architects Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.16); The Alberta Chartered Accountant Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.38); The Certified Dental Mechanics Act (S.A. 1961, c.93); The Chiropractic Profession Act (S.A. 1966, c.14); The Dental Association Act ((R.S.A. 1955, c.82); The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act (S.A. 195 c.14); The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968 (S.A. 1968, c.25); Th Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act (S.A. 1960, c.124); The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965 (S.A. 1965, c.44); The Legal Profession Act, (S.A. 1966, c.46); The Medical Profession Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.198); The Natur Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.22); The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act (S.A. 1965, c.66); Th Optometry Act, 1966 (S.A. 1966, c.68); The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association (R.S.A. 1955, c.232); The Chartered Physiotherapists Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.233);

The Podiatry Act (S.A. 1964, c.69); The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act (S.A.196 c.45); The Psychologists Act (S.A. 1967, c.62); The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.282); The Registered Nurses Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.283); The Social Workers Act (S.A. 1969, c.102); The Teaching Profession Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.331); and the VetERinary Surgeons Act (R.S.A. 1955, c.354).

MEANING OF "PROFESSION"

6. Insofar as each of the above statutes incorporates a society, association or institute, and provides for the establishment of a governing body empowered to conduct the business and affairs of the society, association or institute, including the admission and discipline of members, it is apparent that under the law of Alberta powers of self-government are enjoyed by a wide variety of occupations and vocations, ranging from interior designers to medical practitioners, not all of which, it may be argued, are properly described as professions.

7. While in the most general terms it may be said that the word "profession" embraces any occupation which a person professes to be skilled in and follows, it was traditionally reserved for the three learned professions of divinity, law and medicine. It has been stated that "profession" implies professed attainments in

special knowledge as distinguished from mere skill (*per* Starke J. in *Robbins Herbal Institute* v. *Federal Taxation Commissioner* (1923), 32 C.L.R. 457, at p.461) and that the knowledge must be such as is to be aquired only after patient study a application (*United States* v. *Laws* (1896), 163 U.S. 258). Scrutton L.J., however, *Currie* v. *Inland Revenue Comrs.*, *Durant* v. *Inland Revenue Comrs.* ([1921] 2 K.B. 332 p.340) took the view that "it is impossible to lay down any strict legal definitio of what is a profession, because persons carry on such infinite varieties of trade and businesses that it is a question of degree in nearly every case whether the fo of business that a particular person carries on is, or is not, a profession."

8. In the *McRuer Report*, on the other hand, an attempt is made to identify the essential characteristics of a profession. The following distinguishing features selected:

(i) the calling is one which depends for its effective pursuit on confidence of two kinds - the personal confidence of the patient or client in the technical competence of the practitioner, and the confidence of the public at large in the integrity and ethical conduc of the profession as a whole;

(ii) it requires a high standard of technical skill and achievement;

(iii) it provides a service to members of the public;

(iv) practitioners are usually employed under a contract for service rath than under a contract of service, i.e., they operate as independent practitioners and are not subject to detailed control by those whom they serve;

(v) the calling is one in which more than mere technical competence is required for the service of patients or clients and for the protection of the public, i.e., standards of ethical conduct must prevail;

(vi) confidence is reposed in the practitioner, requiring that he does not exploit the intimate details of his patient's or client's life which are divulged to him.

9. Again, in England the Monopolies Commission in its Report on the General Effect on the Public Interest of certain Restrictive Practices so far as they prevail in relation to the Supply of Professional Services (Cmnd.4463), while not purporting to draw a clear line between professional and non-professional occupations, specified certain criteria by reference to which it determined whether any occupation was within its terms of reference. The following criteria were postulated (para.21) as relevant:

(i) Practitioners apply a specialised skill enabling them to offer a specialised service;

(ii) The skill has been acquired by intellectual and practical training in a well-defined area of study;

(iii) the service calls for a high degree of detachment and integrity on the part of the practitioner in exercising his personal

(iv) the service involves direct, personal and fiduciary relations with the client;

(v) the practitioners collectively have a particular sense of responsibility for maintaining the competence and integrity of the occupation as a whole;

(vi) the practitioners tend or are required to avoid certain methods of attracting business;

(vii) the practitioners are organised in bodies which, with or without State intervention, are concerned to provide machinery for testing competence and regulating standards of competence and conduct.

10. Whatever definition of "profession" might be put forward, it has to be recognised that the concept has developed with the progress and sophistication of the community and that the range of occupations which have today acquired the status of professions has increased far beyond those to which the designation was traditional accorded (see Carr v. Inland Revenue Comrs. [1944] 2 All. E.R. 163, at p.167, per du Parcq L.J.; and Bradfield v. Federal Taxation Comr. (1924) 34 C.L.R.1, at p.7, per Isaacs J.).

11. Debate as to whether or not each of the various occupations governed by the statutes listed above is properly characterised as a "profession" would, moreover, prov but a barren controversy, for determination that an occupation is a profession should

not necessarily imply that it should enjoy full powers of self-government. The really significant questions which have to be resolved are (a) whether or not each of the professional or non-professional occupations governed by the statutes listed above, or any other occupation in respect of which powers of self-government are sought, is of such character that the regulation of the occupation and the government of those persons engaged in it are properly left to the occupational group itself, and (b) whether, when powers of self-government are conferred, their exercise should be subject to any statutory restraint or regulation. Before seeking to examine and resolve these questions, however, it is pertinent to enquire what is meant by "self-government" in this particular context.

SELF GOVERNMENT

MEANING OF "SELF-GOVERNMENT"

12. In simple terms "self-government" in this context denotes the right and power of the professional or occupational group to administer its own affairs and to regulate and control the practice by its members of the profession or occupation in question. In the case of each of the professions and occupations which form the subject of this study, the privilege of self-government is conferred by statute, and the precise nature and extent of that privilege are, therefore, to be discovered

only by a close examination of the appropriate enactment.

13. The analysis of the Statutes and Regulations which comprised the first stage of this study revealed that the essence of self-government is the possession of three significant powers. First, the self-governing profession or occupation has conferred upon it the competence to make rules governing the management and administration of its affairs and the conduct of its members in the practice of the professi or occupation. Secondly, it enjoys the power, qualified in a number of cases by the functions assigned to the Universities Co-ordinating Council, to admit to membership of the group or to refuse admission. Thirdly, the group has the power to discipline its members, which power usually includes the ability to suspend and to expel from membership.

14. Examination of the nature and extent of the above powers and consideration of the limitations and restraints to which their exercise should be subjected constitute, as has already been stated, the central purpose of this study. I am also concerned in this connection with the constitution of the executive bodies which are primarily charged with the exercise of those powers.

THE RATIONALE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

15. Having determined for present purposes the meaning to be ascribed to "self-government", it is necessary to consider why such power should be conferred by the legislature upon particular professions and occupations. Were the power insignificant, the answer to the question here posed would be of little moment. But, as is pointed out in the _McRuer Report_, the granting of self-government is a delegation of legislative and judicial functions. The legislative function is to be found in the rule-making power, and the judicial function in the disciplin power. In a political system under which the legislative function is properly entrusted to a duly elected parliament and the judicial function to the courts, the delegation of such functions to autonomous professional and occupational groups requires special justification.

16. Furthermore, as was noted by Professor Gellhorn in his book _Individual Freedom and Governmental Restraints_, the power to admit to membership of a professional or occupational group and to suspend or expel from membership is in effect the pow to determine which individuals shall be permitted to earn their livelihood in a particular calling. This power to determine an individual's right to make a living may, indeed, even exist where membership of the group is not an essential

condition for carrying on the activity in question but where non-members are prohibited from using a particular title or designation.

17. In view of the fact that the existence of autonomous professional and occupational associations holds significant implications both in terms of politics and as regards the liberty of the individual to earn his livelihood in the calling of his choice, it follows that the Legislature should exercise its power to create such organizations cautiously and only when satisfied that some real and proper purpose will thereby be served.

18. In the McRuer Report the point is emphatically made that the power of self-government should not be conferred in order to give or to reinforce a professional or occupational status, or because the practitioners in any particular field simply desire autonomy. The only consideration relevant to the grant of the power of self-government is the public interest. The Legislature should be satisfi in every case that it is in the interests of the public that corporate status and self-government should be granted to the professional or occupational body.

19. Evidence can be found in judicial decisions affirmative of the view that the legitimate purpose of granting self-governing powers is to safegaurd the public

interest. For instance, Davey J.A. in Re "A" v. Law Society of B.C.(1963), 36 D.L.R. (2d)77, considering the exercise of disciplinary powers by the Law Society, commented (at p.79): "But I cannot accept that disbarment is merely punishment. It is more than that; it is the expulsion of a member who by the crime of theft has shown himself unfit to be a member of the Society. Expulsion follows....for the protection of the public and the honour and reputation of the profession." More direct recognition of the public interest is to be found in Manitoba Dental Association v. Dyman & Halstead (1962), 34 D.L.R. (2d.) 602, where it was held that the ordinary rule that an interlocutory injunction will not be granted without allegation and proof of irreparable damage does not apply to the Manitoba Dental Association, since that body is charged with the public or semi-public responsibility of enforcing the Dental Association Act.

20. That the self-governing professions and occupations themselves recognize that their fundamental obligation is owed to the public is borne out by the following extract from the Monopolies Commission Report (Cmnd. 4463, para. 287):

> The collective establishment and maintenance of standards are regarded in the professions as essential and beneficial to the public interest. The profession as a whole accepts an overriding duty to the public interest. The individual professional accepts this through

> his collective obligation to his profession, which serves to strengthen him against any temptation to lapse from his professional standards to the detriment of the public interest.

21. While there is apparently unanimity of view that powers of self-government should be granted and exercised not for the glorification of the professional or occupational group, or for the gratification of its members, or to permit the furtherance of sectional interests, but only for the benefit of the public, there has been little attempt to define in specific terms those respects in which it may be argued that self-government is capable of being in the public interest.

22. In this particular context, it is suggested, that the public interest requires (a)that the services of members of the profession or occupation should be readily available, (b) that standards of competence and expertise fully adequate to the services offered should be demanded of members, (c) that high standards of ethical conduct should be prescribed, and (d) that disciplinary acti should be taken against members who fail to comply with the standards adopted.

23. Where it appears that service of the appropriate standard can be established and maintained effectively only through the collective action of members of the profession or occupation, and not through the mechanism of a government-operated licensing system, it is submitted that the conditions exist in which self-government may properly be granted to the profession or occupation. The more sophisticated the service in question, the more likely it is that only persons fully conversant with its practice are competent to prescribe and to enforce the appropriate standards. In such caeses the benefit accruing to the public as a result of the grant of self-government outweighs the objection which may be taken to the delegation of legislative and judicial powers and to the restriction on the individual's right to pursue the calling of his choice.

111. THE GOVERNING BODIES

STRUCTURE

24. Reference to the analysis which was made of the structure of the governing bodies reveals that each of the statutes which have been considered for the purpose of this study provides for the management of the affairs of the association by a body which is variously styled as the "Council" (The Alberta Architects Act; The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act; The Chiropractic Profess

Act; The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act; The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968; The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act; The Medical Profession Act; The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act; The Albert Pharmaceutical Association Act; The Chartered Physiotherapists Act; The Podiatry Act; The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act; The Psychologists Act; The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act; The Registered Nurses Act; The Social Workers Act), or as the "Council of Management" (The Agrologists Act; The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965; The Naturopathy Act; The Optometry Act; 1966; The Veterinary Surgeons Act; The Certified Dental Mechanics Act), or as the "Board of Directors" (The Dental Association Act), or as the "Benchers" (The Legal Profession Act), or the "Annual Representative Assembly" (The Teaching Profession Act).

25. As may be expected, there is no uniformity with respect to membership of the various governing bodies. Thus, the Agrologists Act provides for four member plus a representative for each branch of the Institute. Five is the number selected for the purposes of the Naturopathy Act and the Podiatry Act; while the Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for not fewer than five nor more than seven. The Chiropractic Profession Act and the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act take six as the appropriate figure; and the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act prescribes the wide

range of not fewer than six or more than twenty-one members. Seven is favoured by the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, and by the Dental Association Act, although the latter adds that some greater number may be prescribed by the by-laws. At least seven members are required by the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, and not fewer than seven or more than thirteen by the Alberta Architects Act. Membership of the council may not exceed eight under the Chartered Physiotherapists Act. The councils of management elected pursuant to the Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965, and the Optometry Act, 1966, consist of nine members. Ten members are required by the Psychologists Act and the Social Workers Act, and not fewer than ten by the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act. The Medical Profession Act provides for a membership of at least eleven, and there must be twelve members for the purposes of the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act and the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act. Sixteen is the number prescribed by the Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968, and not fewer than seventeen or more than twenty by the Legal Profession Act. In certain cases it is impossible merely by reference to the statute to determine the membership of the designated governing body. Thus, for the purposes of the Registered Nurses Act details of the membership of the council have to be sought in the by-laws which are not required to be filed and published as Alberta Regulations. The Teaching Profession Act provides simply that the Annual Representative Assembly shall

/consist of the Executive Council

plus duly accredited local representatives. And the Certified Dental Mechanics Act provides that the council of management shall consist of such number of persons and officers as the Society prescribes by by-law. In this case, however, it is enacted that by-laws must be filed and published in the Alberta Gazette.

26. It is not sought here to attach any special significance to the wide numerical variation in the membership of the various governing bodies. The appropriate number of members for any such body must be related to the size of the organization and the complexity of the functions for which it undertakes responsibility. Two characteristics are, however, common to all of the governing bodies. First, each of the bodies is elected by members of the Association. Secondly, in no case is there provision for election or appointment to the governin body of any person who is not a member of the assosaiation.

27. The principle that the governing bodies should be elected by the general membership recommends itself as obviously sound. As the administrative details concerning elections are matters which can most effectively be dealt with by the associations themselves, no further comment appears to be necessary. The absence

of provision for membership on the governing bodies of persons other than those who are members of the particular association does, however, warrant further consideration.

LAY MEMBERSHIP

28. In the McRuer Report some attention is given in this connection to the structure of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. The material passage reads:

> The constitution of the General Medical Council of Great Britain provides an interesting precedent. The council consists of fourty-four members; eight are nominated by Her Majesty; twenty-eight are chosen by the universities and relevant professional bodies, and eight are elected. This legislation is designed to give the council a broad base of authority so that the public interest will be protected, while at the same time the profession will have ample opportunity to be heard as to the way in which the public interest is to be protected.

The Ontario Royal Commission, impressed by this precedent, recommended that "the principle applied in creating the British Medical Council be adopted in Ontario. Lay members should be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to the governing bodies of all self-governing professions and occupations."

29. Certainly the principle of appointment of persons other than members of the associations to the governing bodies of the self-governing professions and occupations has merit. If the rationale of self-government is the protection of the public interest, it is logical that the existence of this interest should be formally recognised. The presence of lay members on the governing bodies would effect this recognition, and would at the same time serve to dispel any impression that the self-governing professions and occupations are motivated primarily by self-interest. It is, therefore, recommended that provision should be made for the appointment of lay members to the governing bodies of the self-governing professions and occupations in Alberta.

30. Careful consideration should, however, be given as to the manner in which this recommendation, if accepted, may best be implemented. Clearly, the model of the General Medical Council of Great Britain is far too elaborate for the provincial bodies here under review. There should, moreover, be no attempt to create a balance between the lay and professional membership[5], since this would be incompatible with the view that self-government is justified by the fact that

members of the profession or occupation are the persons best able to prescribe and enforce standards of service and conduct.

31. It is, therefore, recommended that only small numbers of lay members should be appointed to each of the governing bodies. These appointments should generally be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. It is proposed, however, that in those instances where the Universities Co-ordinating Council has conferred upon it by statute certain functions in connection with the evaluation of academic records or the examination of candidates for admission, it would be appropriate if some of the lay members were appointees of the Universities Co-ordinating Council. The governing bodies which would be affected by implementation of this last proposal are those set up under the following statutes:The Agrologists Act, The Alberta Architects Act, The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, The Dental Association Act, The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, The Engineering and Related Professions Act,1968, The Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, The Legal Profession Act, The Medical Profession Act, The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, The Chartered Physiotherapists Act, The Registered Nurses Act, The Social Workers Act, and The Veterinary Surgeons Act.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

32. Finally, it may be noted that in addition to providing for the election of a governing body, and usually either the election or appointment of certain officers, some of the statutes provide for the creation of a small executive body charged with the routine administration of the affairs of the association. Such a body, described as the "Executive Committee", "Executive Council", or "Executive of Council", may be set up pursuant to the Agrologists Act, the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act, The Legal Profession Act, the Medical Profession Act, and the Teaching Profession Act. Provision of this type, it is thought, can serve a useful function, and no recommendation is here made affecting the practice of electing or appointing such executive bodies. Certainly, it is not contemplated that the proposals relating to lay membership should have any application in this context.

IV RULE-MAKING POWER

COMPETENT BODIES

33. It was remarked in paragraph 13 above that one of the fundamental attribut of self-government is the possession by the professional or occupational associat

of the rights and power to make rules governing the management and administration of its affairs and the conduct of its members. Such competence is enjoyed by each of the professional or occupational associations which are the subject of this study.

34. In the McRuer Report it is commented that there is no consistency throughout the several Ontario Acts with respect to the rule-making power. This lack of consistency or uniformity manifests itself in Alberta, too, in a number of ways. For instance, the power to make rules is not uniformly vested in any particular body. Thus, the power is enjoyed exclusively by the appropriate governing body under the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Dental Association Act, the Legal Profession Act, the Medical Profession Act, the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act, and the Social Workers Act. The association as a whole has the power under the Agrologists Act, The Alberta Architects Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Naturopathy Act, the Optometry Act 1966, the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, the Psychologists Act, the Registered Nurses Act, the Teaching Profession Act, and the Dental Mechanics Act. The competence is divided between the governing bodies and

the associations for the purposes of the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, and the Veterinagry Surgeons Act. In the case of the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act the power is divided between the Guild and the Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board.

35. In the interests of uniformity alone some consideration should be given to the propriety of vesting the rule-making power exclusively in one body. If the recommendation made in paragraph 31 above relating to the membership of the governi bodies is accepted, there is a strong case for conferring the power exclusively up those bodies.

TERMINOLOGY AND FUNCTION

36. In the *McRuer Report* considerable attention is devoted to the confusion of the terminology employed in the various statutes in relation to the rule-makin power and to the overlap of function which occasionally occurs as between the competent bodies. While these criticisms can in some measure be levelled at t Alberta statutes here being reviewed, close examination of their provisions dem strates that they are not so obviously warranted.

37. Reference to the analysis made of the Alberta statutes shows that MANY OF the competent bodies are empowered simply to pass *by-laws*. The Benchers of the Law Society, however, exercise their power by way of *rules*. Pursuant to the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Council may pass *by-laws* and *resolutions*, and the Institute may pass *by-laws*. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act provides that the Guild may enact *by-laws* and the Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board may make *regulations* Under the Veterinary Surgeons Act power to pass *by-laws* is conferred upon the Association, and a limited competence to make *rules* and *by-laws* is enjoyed by the Council. More elaborate are the Dental Association Act and the Medical Profession Act which empower the Board of Directors and the Council respectively to make *rules* *regulations* and by-laws. The same terminology is to be found in the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act and the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Associatio Act. By each of these statutes power to make *rules*, *regulations* and *by-laws* is conferred upon the Council, and the Association is empowered to pass *by laws*.

38. Confronted with a similar variety of terminology in Ontario, the Royal Commission there recommended that a uniform terminology should be adopted and emplo In the absence of demonstrable merit in retaining the variety of terms currently used, it is

difficult not to concur with this recommendation. As none of the three terms presently employed (viz., rules, regulations, and by-laws) appears to have any special significance, it is immaterial which is adopted for uniform use.

39. The Ontario Commission further recommended that a distinction should be drawn beween rules relating to matters of policy and adjudication (e.g., admission standards, discipline, etc) and rules relating to matters of administration and domestic affairs (e.g., management of property, meetings of council, etc.). Follo from this basic distinction, the Commission recommended (a) that the term "regulati should be reserved for rules of the former type, and the term "by-laws" for rules of the latter type, (b) that regulations should be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and (c) that regulations should be published in the Gazette. The questions of approval and publication are considered below. The point presently at issue is whether any distinction should be made between types o rules according to their subject-matter. It is my present opinion that the distinction between matters of policy and adjudication, on the one hand, and administ ration and domestic affairs, on the other hand, may in some cases not be easily made. While some matters will certainly have more importance than others, there appears to be no serious objection to applying the same terminology and legal re-

quirements to all rules, irrespective of their substance.

40. With regard to function, it was noted in paragraph 34 above that there is a division of rule-making powers within the associations formally constituted by the following statutes: the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, the Veterinary Surgeons Act, and the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act. The problem which arises is whether this division of power results in any overlap of function.

41. No such overlap of function apparently arises under the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act. The Council is empowered to pass by-laws and resolutions relating to the carrying out and exercise of the objects and powers of the Institute. In particular, by-laws may be passed by the Council governing the service under articles and examination of persons desiring to become members of the Institute. The rule-making power of the Institute as such goes only to the regulation of the conduct of students articled to members and to the investigation into the conduct of such stude

42. Under the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act the Council has the power to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as it considers necessary for carrying out the objects of the Association, and, inter alia, it may (a) fix examination, regist-

ration and annual fees, (b) regulate the meetings and proceedings of the Associat and the Council, (c) appoint teachers, examiners, and inspectors, (d) provide for the remuneration of members of the Council, (e) provide for the deposit and disbur ment of funds, (f) prescribe the qualifications of pharmaceutical internes, and (g establish rules of conduct for members and internes. The powers of the Associati extend only to enacting by-laws providing for the election of members of council.

43. There is much less precisely defined distribution of rule-making power und the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act. There the Association is empowered to pass by-laws for (a) the government and instruction of its members, (the management of its property, (c) the compilation and keeping of a register of i members and the admission of members, (d) the recognition by and affiliation with the Association of local societies or associations composed of members of the Association, and (e) such other purposes as are necessary for the management and operation of the Association and the conduct of its affairs.. The Council has power to make by-laws, rules and regulations governing (a) registration of member of the association and the issue of registration certificates, (b) the appointme functions, duties, remuneration and removal of officers or servants of the Assoc (c) the amount and method of collection of the registration fees and annual fees

be paid by members, (d) the discipline of members, (e) the examination of applicants for registration, (f) the constitution of committees and their duties, and (g) the conduct in all other particulars of the affairs of the Association. It is suggested that the terms of the statute are such that there could be considerable duplication of function as between the Association and the Council. In fact, it is impossible to determine from the copy of the by-laws with which I have been furnished (1968 Revision) whether any particular by-law has been enacted by the Council or by the Association. There is evidence that, despite the division of power in the statute, its exercise in practice rests with the Council, since the by-laws themselves provide that "any article or section of these By-laws may be altered, amended or added to, by a majority vote of the Council, at the Annual Meeting of the Associatio providing the proper notice of motion has been given."

44. The division of rule-making power under the Veterinary Surgeons Act is of a very minor character, the general power being vested in the Association, and the Council merely being enabled in connection with the Veterinary School to prescribe preliminary and other examinations and to appoint and pay examiners.

45. Similarly, the division of function under the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act is of great moment in the present context. Briefly, the Guild has broad powers for regulating its affairs, and the Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board has specific responsibilities with respect to prescribing the standards of competency and efficiency required of members of the Guild, the examination and qualifications of applicants for certificates of competence, and the establishment of educational, training and apprenticeship programmes. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act is not, however, characteristic of the statutes here under study insofar as it provides for the establishment of the Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board, which is a separate and independent entity. The role of the Board is analgous to that served by the Universitites Co-ordinating Council in some cases, but its powers are broader

46. It will be apparent that there is, subject to the remarks made in the preceeding paragraphs, no serious problem of overlap in function in respect of rule-making powers. We have, however, suggested above (paragraph 35) that consideration should be given in the case of each association to the propriety of vesting the rule-making power exclusively in one body. If this proposal is accepted and implemented, any possibility of duplication of function will, of course, be remove

EXTENT AND EXERCISE

47. A generous competence to make rules is conferred upon the various self-governing associations by the statutes here being reviewed. Generally speaking, each of the statutes specifies a number of purposes or objects in respect of which rules may be made, and either prefaces or concludes this list with a general authorit which may be relied upon by the association if a particular matter does not fall unde any of the particular purposes or objects set out.

48. The various lists of purposes and objects warrant little comment, save to note that with respect to the general clauses the statutes employ a diversity of language. Thus, the Agrologists Act provides that the Institute may pass such by-laws as are necessary and convenient for the management and welfare of the Institute and the conduct of its business. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act enables the Council to pass by-laws and resolutions relating to the carrying out and exercise of the powers and objects of the Institute. Pursuant to the Chiropracti Profession Act the Council may make by-laws governing "any other matters deemed proper for the better carrying out of the affairs of the Institute." The material section of the Dental Association Act provides that the Board of Directors may make such rules as are necessary for the better guidance, government, discipline and

and regulation of the board and of the profession of dentistry and for the carryin out of the Act. A different formula is to be found in the Alberta Pharmaceutica Association Act, where it is enacted that the Council may make such by-laws, rule and regulations as it considers necessary for carrying out the objects of the Association.

49. It is unnecessary here to detail the analogous provisions of each of the other statutes since these may be found by reference to the analysis prepared for the Committee. It suffices merely to say that there is no uniformity in the terminology employed in the various statutes. This is significant since in the event of any dispute the particular wording used will be subject to close scrutiny. The decided cases are valid authority with regard only to the precise terms of the enabling provisions there being examined, but for present purposes reference to them serves demonstrate that disputes as to the ambit of rule-making powers do in fact occur - see, for example, *R.* v. *Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, Ex p. Fruit* (1968), 70 D.L.R. (2d) 366; *Paratte* v. *College des Optometristes et Opticiens de l Province de Quebec* (1967), 61 D.L.R. (2d) 335; *Ex p. Goodwin* (1961), 27 D.L.R. (2 667; *Re Stilling* (1961), 28 D.L.R. (2d) 102; *Bass* v. *Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia* (1966), 55 D.L.R. (2d.) 476; *Ritholz* v. *Manitoba Optometric Soci* (1960), 21 D.L.R. (2d.) 542; and *Re Rogers* [1945] 2 D.L.R. 269.

50. It is recommended that the general clauses used in statutes to confer power upon the competent bodies to enact rules governing matters other than those expressly set out should so far as possible be cast in uniform language. Lack of uniformity in the language used may be taken as creating a distinction between statutory powers which the Legislature did not in fact intend. It is further recommended that since the grant of the power to make rules amounts to a delegati of legislative authority, and the exercise of that authority should be capable of review and control by the courts, any general authorisation should be formulated in objective terms.

51. A further matter to which reference should be made in this context (although it is not the subject of recommendation) is that the courts may declare by-laws or rules to be ultra vires and invalid on grounds of unreasonableness. For instance, in Ritholz v. Manitoba Optometric Society (1960), 21 D.L.R. (2d.) 542, it was on this ground held that the power to make by-laws fo "the government and discipline of its members" and for "all such purposes as may be necessary for the operation and management of the affairs of the society" did not entitle the Society to make a by-law prohibiting an optometrist from being employed as such by a corporation. In view of the fact that an individual's right to earn his livelihood in the calling of his choice will often

depend upon membership of the appropriate professional or occupational association, it may be that the courts will - and should - intervene readily when rules are enacted whereby that right is arbitrarily threatened. This proposition finds support in the judgment of Lord Denning M.R. in Edwards v. Society of Graphical and Allied Trades [1970] 3 All.E.R. 689, from which the following passage is taken:

> I do not think the defendant union, or any other trade union, can give itself by its rules an unfettered discretion to expel a man or to withdraw his membership. The reason lies in the man's right to work. This is now fully recognised by law. It is a right which is of especial importance when a trade union operates a 'closed shop' or '100 per cent membership'; for that means that no man can become employed or remain in employment with a firm unless he is a member of the union. If his card is withdrawn, he has to leave the employment. He is deprived of his livelihood. The courts of this country will not allow so great a power to be exercised arbitrarily or capriciosly or with unfair discrimination, neither in the making of rules, nor in the enforcement of them. The law has means at

> its disposal. A trade union exists to protect the right of each one of its members to earn his living and to take advantage of all that goes with it. It is the very purpose of its being. If the union should assume to make a rule which destroys that right or puts it in jeopardy - or is a gratuitous and oppressive interference with it - then the union exceeds its powers. The rule is ultra vires and invalid.

APPROVAL

52. Some control over the rule-making process is retained in the hands of Government by the requirement, as a condition for the validity and enforceability of rules, that they be submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for approval. Such is the requirement to be found in the Agrologists Act, the Alberta Architects Act, the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Dental Association Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act 1966, the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, and the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act. The corresponding provision of the Social Workers Act ordains that by-laws are of no effect until they have been approved

in writing by the Minister of Social Development.

53. Certain of the remaining statutes make provision for approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, although this is often of very limited extent. Thus, the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act requires that by-laws relating to articling and examination of students be submitted for such approval. Under the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act any by-law, rule, regulation or resolution of the Council pursuant to section 34 requires the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Section 34 empowers the Council to add to, remove from, or otherwise vary, the list of substances in Schedule A and B to the Act. Only by-laws relating to discipline, and any amendments or repeals thereof, must be submitted for approval under the Teaching Profession Act. The requirement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act is, however, more exacting, since it exempts merely rules made by the Council. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act is anomalous insofar as it provides not for the approv of, but for annullment by, the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

54. No provision is made for supervision by or on behalf of the Government of the exercise of rule-making powers pursuant to the following enactment: the Certified Dental Mechanics Act, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical

Profession Act, the Naturopathy Act, the Psychologists Act, the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, and the Registered Nurses Act.

55. It is my view that Government should retain some control over, and therewith some responsibility for, the exercise of rule-making powers by self-governing associations. This can be effectively achieved by requiring that all rules, and any amendment to or repeal thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall not take effect until such approval has been given. It is recommended that such provision should be made in respect of each of the professions and occupations here under review.

56. It remains to note, first, that it appears from College of Dental Surgeons for B.C. v. Attorney-General for B.C. (1964), 42 D.L.R. (2d.) 399, that where an association seeks approval at one and the same time for repeal of an old rule and its replacement by a new rule, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may approve or reject in toto but may not approve the repeal but reject the substitution or any part of it. Secondly, in the McRuer Report it is recommended that all regulations should be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. For the purposes of

that Report, however, the term "regulations" refers only to those rules which are of public significance, that is to say, rules dealing with matters of policy or adjudication. It has been advised here (paragraph 39 above) that no formal distinction should be made between rules concerning matters of policy or adjudication, on the one hand, and rules concerning administrative or domestic matters, on the other. In this respect, therefore, the recommendation made in paragraph 55 above is more comprehensive than that put forward in Ontario.

PUBLICATION

57. It has been emphasized throughout that the grant of rule-making powers to professional and occupational associations constitutes a delegation of legislative competence in matters which closely and significantly affect the liberty of the individual to pursue the calling of his choice. The general public, dependant for certain services upon members of these associations, has, furthermore, a legitimate interest in the proper regulation and conduct of thei affairs. In these circumstances, it is desirable and necessary that the rules enacted by self-governing associations should be accessible to the public, that is to say, they should be published. I concur with the statement in the McRu Report: "Rules of a self-governing body ought always to be readily available t anyone interested in seeing them. They are part of the law in force in the

Province."

58. Publication in the *Alberta Gazette* is, indeed, required by the following statutes: the Agrologists Act, the Alberta Architects Act, the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Dental Association Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Naturopathy Act, the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act 1965, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act, the Psychologists Act, the Teaching Profession Act, the Veterinary Surgeons Act, and the Certified Dental Mechanics Act. There is, however, no publication requirement under the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, the Registered Nurses Act (*Note*: the only regulations published relate to the government of Schools of Nursing), and the Social Workers Act.

59. It is recommended that each of the statutes should require prompt publication in the *Alberta Gazette* of all rules enacted by the particular

McRuer Report, which is restricted to "regulations" within the meaning adopted for the purposes of that report.

ADMISSION

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

60. Conditions and procedures relating to admission constitute a significant facet of this study, and they are of more obvious and direct impact than the matters previously discussed. Their impact appears from the fact that an individual who is refused admission to a professional or occupational association is thereby denied the right to pursue the calling of his choice or permitted to retain his liberty to do so subject to the prohibition against representing himsel or holding himself out as a member of the association.

61. The right and power to control admission affect not only individuals but the public generally, for if an association were to prescribe excessively high qualifications, to impose restrictive conditions, or arbitrarily to refuse admission, it is probable that services would be unnecessarily expensive and difficult to obtain.. Conversely, if the association were to set low standards or to be lax with respect to admission to membership, the public would suffer from inefficient and unsatisfactory service.

62. The objective should, therefore, be to formulate conditions and procedure for admission which will adequately take into account the individual's "right" to

pursue his chosen vocation and the public interest in having readily available services of a satisfactory standard. The point is made in the McRuer Report thus: "the power to admit a licensee is not conferred to protect the economic welfare of the profession or occupation. Those professions or occupations which have been granted self-governing status are charged with a responsibility not only to see that persons licensed are qualified, but that all qualified applicants are licensed. The public has a genuine and very real interest in knowing that members of the self-governing bodies are properly trained and have good ethical standards....But it must be recognised that each of the self-governing bodies has been given a statutory monopoly through its licensing powers. What has to be guarded against is the use of the power to license for purposes other than establishing and preserving standards of character, competence and skill."

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

63. The educational requirements for admission to membership of professional and occupational associaitons generally consist of academic study combined with or followed by a period of practical training. The reason for this dual demand is explained in the Report of the Monopolies Commission (Cmnd. 4463, para. 54) in these terms:

Since it is characteristic of a professional service that it applies a specialised skill it is to be expected that training in the exercise of this skill may be made a condition of qualification. And insofar as the skill is a matter not only of practical expertise but also of specialised intellectual study a test of theoretical knowledge is also expected.

64. Generally speaking, the educational requirements for admission to membership of the various associations governed by the Alberta statutes being reviewed conform to this broad pattern, and little purpose is to be served by re-stating here the detailed provisions to be found in the analysis previously submitted of the statutes and regulations. It should be noted, however, that in two cases educational qualifications are not prescribed. The Teaching Profession Act postulates no qualifying requirements at all; and the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act merely provides that membership may be granted to any "duly qualified person."

65. A significant characteristic of many of the statutes is that the powers to examine applicants for admission and to evaluate their academic qualifications are vested not in the association itself but in the Universities Co-ordinating

Council. Such is the position under the Agrologists Act, the Alberta Architects Act, the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Dental Association Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, the Psychologists Act, the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Registered Nurses Act, the Social Workers Act, and the Veterinary Surgeons Act. This disposition of power and responsibility has much to recommend it. Where academic qualifications of degree standard are in point, the Universities Co-ordinating Council is necessarily the most competent body to determine the matter. Furthermore, as the Universities Co-ordinating Council is a body distinct from the various associations, objectivity in both appearance and in fact is ensured.

66. Similarly, under the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Naturopathy Act, the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act, the Podiatry Act, the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act, and the Certified Dental Mechanics Act, there is provision for the determination of academic attainment other than by the various associations themselves. In contrast, however, evaluation of educational qualifications appears to be ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, the~~

to be a domestic concern under the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, and the Teaching Profession Act.

67. It is recommended that the academic and practical requirements for admission to the self-governing professional and occupational associations should be stated in statute or statutory instrument, and that wherever possible the functions of examining applicants and of evaluating their academic qualifications should be vested in the Universities Co-ordinating Council or in some other competent body formally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Subject to the exceptions noted, current Alberta practice substantially conforms with this recommendation.

CHARACTER

68. The setting and maintenance of standards of competence and conduct to be observed by members of the association in the practice of their profession or occupation is a prime purpose of, and justification for, the grant of powers of self-government. It is, therefore, to be expected that, in addition to proof of

academic and practical aptitude, evidence of good character should be a prerequisite for admission to membership.

69. Thus, the Agrologists Act requires that an applicant for membership must be, in the opinion of the Council, of good character and reputation. Similar provision is to be found in each of the other statutes here being considered, apart from the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act, the Albert Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, and the Teaching Profession Act.

70. It is arguable that good character is not an absolute but a relative concept, varying according to the nature of the particular calling. Whether or not this is true, I find myself in concurrence with the general observations made in the McRuer Report:

> The requirement of good moral character is to the ethical aspect of a profession what educational standards are to competence. To state the requirement is one thing, but to apply it is another. Moral weaknesses are seldom apparent and they often only become manifest when the individual is exposed to the problems arising in the profession or occupation involved. It is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to detect future moral risks. Notwithstanding the difficulties of application, it is
> standards of good

moral character where bodies are given the power of self-government.

AGE

71. Many of the Alberta statutes make attainment of a certain age a necessary condition for admission to membership of professional and occupational associations, twenty-one years being the age generally favoured, although eighteen is designated for the purposes of the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act. It is my view that the contemporary trend towards reduction of the age of majority does not compel any similar reduction in the age requirements for membership of professional and occupational associations, and that there can be no serious objection to a reasonable age requirement which is properly related to the standards of academic and practical ability demanded.

NATIONALITY AND RESIDENCE

72. Conditions relating to the nationality or place of residence of applicants are to be found in a significant minority of the statutes being considered. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, for instance, provides that an applicant for admission must be either a Canadian citizen or have filed a declaration of intention under the Canadian Citizenship Act. The equivalent provision of the Engineering and Related Professions Act requires that an applicant must be a resident of Alberta and a Canadian citizen, British

subject or landed immigrant. Applicants under the Legal Profession Act must be either Canadian citizens or British subjects. Domicil in Alberta is necessary for admission under the Alberta Architects Act; and residence in Canada is demanded for the purposes of the Chiropractic Profession Act. Applicants under certain of the provisions of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act must have been resident in the province for the three months preceding their applications; and six months' residence in the province is stipulated by the Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act.

73. If the legitimate objective of self-government is the regulation of a profession or occupation in the interests of the public, it is not readily apparent how that objective is furthered by the imposition of conditions relating to the nationality and residence of applicants for membership. Indeed, the effect of such conditions may well be, as was noted in the *McRuer Report*, to deprive the public for a time at least of the services of highly competent persons. It is, therefore, recommended, following the *Report of the Monopolies Commission* (Cmnd. 4463, para. 313) that nationality, domicil, or place of residence of the applicant should not, as such, be a condition of admission unless there is some compelling reason why such restriction is necessary. It is, however, accepted that as barristers and solicitors have status and responsibilit as officers of the court, the requirement that they should be either Canadian citizens

74. Some distinction on the basis of citizenship among members of professional and occupational associations is, however, favoured in the McRuer Report, it there being recommended that "all statutes conferring powers of self-government should contain provisions that only British subjects may hold office in the respective bodies or exercise the powers of self-government. It is inconsistent with the exercise of delegated legislative power and judicial power that the power may be exercised by persons who would not ordinarily be qualified to vote or sit as members of the Legislature which delegates the power." While the logic of this proposition is not disputed, it is my view that there is no real danger or disadvantage in extending the full rights of membership within self-governing associations to persons other than British subjects, and that there should, therefore, be no such provision in the Alberta statutes as that recommended for Ontario.

FEES

75. Admission to most professional and occupational associations requires payment of entrance and annual fees, and there is sometimes provision for payment of examination fees. The detailed terms relating to fees, which are set out in the analysis of Alberta statutes and regulations previously submitted, are usually fixed by by-law, and there is no uniform scale or pattern. It is my opinion that there can be no objection to the levy of such examination, entrance and annual fees as are necessary to cover the costs

of admission, maintenance of the register or membership list, and other functions properly undertaken by the association.

76. Special attention should, however, be given to the provisions of some three of the statutes here being considered. The Dental Association Act differentiates between graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Alberta and all other persons by providing that the registration fee for the former is $50, whereas for the latter it is $100. Similarly, the by-laws made pursuant to the Legal Profession Act enact that the enrolment fee for holders of Alberta or equivalent degrees and Canadian lawyers of less than three years' standing is $200, while the enrolment fee for Canadian, United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australian lawyers of three years' standing is $500. A different type of provision appears in the by-laws made under the Teaching Profession Act, whereby it is enacted that the fees payable by active members shall be computed according to their salaries, the scale extending, however, only from $48 to $54 per annum. It is recommended that membership in the various self-governing professional and occupational associations should be on the basis of standard fees payable by all members, unless some differentiation between classes of members can in fact be justified, as may, indeed, be the case in the instances noted.

RECIPROCITY

77. Reciprocity in this context signifies the principle whereby persons from other jurisdictions may be admitted to self-governing professional and occupational associatio in Alberta by reason of the fact that members of the Alberta associations are likewise admissible to comparable bodies in those other jurisdictions. In the McRuer Report critical attention is drawn to section 24 of the Land Surveyors' Act (R.S.O. 1960, c.389), which exemplifies the type of provision here referred to. The section reads:

> The board has power to grant exemption from the whole or part of the term of apprenticeship and from the whole or parts of the intermediate and final examinations in the case of a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years and has practised as a surveyor in any of Her Majesty's realms other than the Province of Ontario, and has satisfied the board that the the qualifications for practising required in such realm are similar to those required in Ontario and has produced to the board his certificate or diploma; provided that the same or similar priviliges are granted in such realm to Ontario land surveyors.

78. Generally speaking, the Alberta statutes contain no provision which so obviously postulates reciprocity as a qualification for admission. For instance, the Agrologists Act provides that a person is eligible for membership in the Institute if he satisfies the council that he holds a membership in good standing in a professional agricultural

body having admission standards recognized by the council to be equivalent to its own. In similar vein, the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act empowers the council to prescribe reasonable conditions under which members of corporate bodies in other provinces or elsewhere outside Alberta and having the same or similar objects and standards of admission as the Institute may be admitted to membership in the Institute. A broader provision which to some degree derogates from the educational requirements of the statute appears in the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, under which the council is empowered, by unanimous vote of those present, to register as a member or as a licensee a person who is a member of a Canadian association recognized by the council as being equivalent to the Association but who does not possess the academic qualification required by the Co-ordinating Council.

79. Reciprocity is, however, more clearly established as a special qualification for admission by the Chiropractic Profession Act, whereby it is enacted that, subject to the approval of the Association, the council may make reciprocal agreements with other bodies, councils or boards governing the practice of chiropractic in jurisdictions outside Alberta whereby the qualifications to practise in such jurisdictions may be recognised as qualifications for membership in the Association and qualifications for membership in the Association may be recognised as qualifications to practise in such

other jurisdictions. It is, however, further enacted that no such agreement shall be made unless in the opinion of the Chiropractic Appraisal Board the qualifications to practice in the jurisdiction governed by the other body, council or board are of a standard at least as high as the qualifications required for membership in the Association.

80. It is my opinion that arrangements with other bodies which derogate from the educational and other requirements of the Alberta associations and which are based upon the principle of reciprocity should not be permitted. No person should be admitted to the Alberta associations who does not meet the approved educational, character, and age requirements; yet all persons who satisfy those requirements should be eligible for membership. Reciprocal arrangements as such have no proper place in this scheme.

ISSION PROCEDURE

81. The adequacy of admission procedures is brought into question only in the case where an applicant is refused admission. The effect of such refusal is considered below, it sufficing here merely to observe that the matter is likely to be of consider-

-able significance to the individual concerned. The issues which, therefore, arise are whether some procedure should be prescribed regarding the admission of members to self-governing bodies and whether there should be a right of appeal against refusal to admit. The material considerations are well brought out in the following extract from Gale J's judgment in Re Hayward (1957) 7 D.L.R. (2d.) 136 at p. 139 :

> In this matter the issuance of a licence or its refusal is one of grave concern to the applicant and I am not satisfied that the Council had dealt with his application in the proper way. The high standards set by public accountants in this Province must be maintained and perpetuated, but at the same time the desire to achieve that purpose ought not to cause those in whom the trust is vested to act in a manner which might be regarded by others as unfair or unjust.

82. In relation to the position in Alberta, a fundamental point to be noted is that the power to appraise academic qualifications of persons seeking membership is vested in the Universities Co-ordinating Council under the following statutes: the Agrologists Act, the Alberta Architects Act, the Dental Association Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the [illegible] Nurses Act, the Social Workers Act, and the Veterinary Surgeons Act. It must

also be remembered that I recommended in paragraph 67 above that wherever possible the functions of examining applicants and of evaluating their academic qualifications should be vested in the Universities Co-ordinating Council or in some other competen body formally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In formulating any recommendation bearing upon admission procedures, one should, therefore, take account of not only the self-governing associations but also the Universities Co-ordinating Council and other bodies exercising similar functions in connection with admission.

83. I am conscious in approaching this matter that considerable disadvantage and inconvenience would flow from insisting that the bodies charged with granting or refusing admission or otherwise appraising the qualifications of applicants should follow a closely detailed procedure. Disputes merely as to procedural technicalities should certainly not be encouraged. Yet it is necessary at the same time to ensure that an applicant is not arbitrarily or improperly refused admission.

84. Conscious of these considerations, I recommend that where, after considerin an application or evaluating an applicant's qualifications, the authorised body is

of the opinion that the application should be rejected or approval of the qualifications refused, the applicant should be invited in writing to attend a meeting to be held within a reasonable time (e.g., thirty days) at which he may be heard in support of his application. If, after such hearing or after the time therefor has expired, the decision to reject the application or to refuse approval of the qualifications is affirmed, the applicant should be given written reasons for the decision.

85. With regard to the right of appeal from refusal to admit, there is no uniformity in the provisions regulating the associations being here examined. In many cases there is merely no relevant provision. In contrast, the position is put beyond doubt in the Agrologists Act, where it is stated that the decision of the council on questions of eligibility is final. Somewhat different is the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, which, while making no provision for appeal, empowers the Registrar to refer an application to the council. Under the Registe Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act and the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act respectively appeal lies from the registrar to the council. Similarly, the Legal Profession Act 1966 confers a right of appeal from the Education Committee to the Benchers. More elaborate is the Medical Profession

Act, whereby it is ordained that an applicant refused admission is entitled to written reasons for the decision and may appeal the council's decision to a review panel set up by the Minister of Health. The by-laws made pursuant to the Chiropracti Profession Act provide that an applicant should be given reasons for refusal of admission; and the statute itself confers a right of appeal to a judge of the district court. Similarly, under the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968 appeal lies to a judge of the Supreme Court.

86. Despite the objections that the opportunities for litigious disputes should not be increased and that there is no value in an appeal from an "expert" to an "inexpert" body, it is my view that each of the statutes should provide for a right of appeal from a refusal of admission to the Supreme Court. It may be desirable that such appeal should lie to the Appellate Division. Special consideration should, however, be given to the present arrangement under the Medical Profession Act. If appeal to a review panel set up by the Minister of Health is found to be working satisfactorily, there is no overriding reason for interfering with that practice.

87. If it is agreed that as a general principle there should be a right of appeal from refusal of admission to the Supreme Court, it may be assumed, as is for

instance illustrated by Martin v. Law Society of British Columbia [1950] 3 D.L.R. 173, that the court will hesitate before substituting its own opinion for that of the "expert" body from which the appeal is brought.

EFFECT OF REFUSAL OF ADMISSION

83. It was commented in paragraph 16 above that the power to admit to membership and to expel from membership is in effect the power to determine which individuals shall be permitted to earn their livelihood in a particular calling, and that this may be true even where non-members are barred not from practice but only from using particular titles or designations. The Monopolies Commission in England was alive to this point, as appears from the following extract from their Report (Cmnd.4463, para.47):

> Some registration Acts do not reserve any specific functions for the unqualified but prohibit the unqualified from using the professional title. The effect of this on practice by the unqualified is likely to depend upon the nature of the service involved and the prestige attaching to the title in the minds of the public. In the case of the medical profession it seems likely that deprivation of the title was always sufficient virtually to keep out the unqualified. Solicitors are

similarly protected as to title and also by the reservation of most of their important functions. In a case such as that of architects the effect of protecting the title is, no doubt, substantial, though the unqualified are not prevented from offering any of the services supplied by architects.

89. Within Alberta it appears that membership of the appropriate professional or occupational body is an essential pre-requisite for practice as an agrologist, architect, chiropractor, dentist, professional engineer, professional geologist, professional geophysicist, land surveyor, barrister or solicitor, medical practitioner, ophthalmic dispenser, optometrist, pharmaceutical chemist, podiatrist, teacher, or veterinary surgeon. As the following list of cases demonstrates, the exclusion in Alberta and other provinces of non-members from practice is a fruitful source of litigation: *R. ex rel. Smith* v. *Ott* [1950] 4 D.L.R. 426; *Giffels & Vallet of Canada Ltd.* v. *The King* [1952] 2 D.L.R. 720; *R. ex rel Smith* v. *Mitchell* [1953] 1 D.L.R. 700; *Landers* v. *New Brunswick Dental Society and Attorney-General of New Brunswick* (1957), 7 D.L.R.(2d.) 583; *McDonald* v. *Warmock Horsey Co.Ltd.*(1960), 22 D.L.R. (2d.) 210; *McTavish* v. *Langley* (1960), 23 D.L.R. (2d.) 285; *Vail* v. *The Queen, ex rel. Dickson* (1961), 26 D.L.R. (2d.)419; *McCaw* v. *Mann* (1961), 28 D.L.R. (2d.) 316; *Architectural Institute of British Columbia* v. *Francoeur* (1963), [illegible] Council for *Province of Ontario* v. *Premier*

Trust Co.(1964), 42 D.L.R. (2d.) 411. In respect of each of the professions and occupations listed above, with the exception of dentistry, podiatry and teaching, non-members are also prohibited from using professional titles or designations, or from representing themselves or holding themselves put as members of the professional and occupational associations.

90. In the following cases use of the appropriate titles and designations is expressly reserved for members, but non-members are not prohibited from practicing:- chartered accountants, registered dietitians, registered interior designers, naturopa chartered physiotherapists, psychiatric nurses, registered music teachers, and registered nurses. The Psychologists Act and the Social Workers Act neither preserve the use of special titles or designations for members nor prohibit practice by non-members. On the contrary, each of these statutes expressly enacts that the right to practice is not dependant upon membership of the association.

91. It is recommended that the Committee should seek to ascertain whether and, if so, to what extent, in those instances where membership of the appropriate professional or occupational association is not a necessary condition for practice non-members do in fact take advantage of their right to practice.

92. It is also recommended that the Committee should seek to discover why statutory status and powers of self-government have been accorded to professional and occupational associations in circumstances in which it has nevertheless not been deemed appropriate to require membership of the particular association as the fundamental qualification for practice.

93. In the light of the information received as a result of the above enquiries, and subject to what is stated above with regard to the conditions in which it is proper to grant powers of self-government, it is further recommended that the Committee should consider whether membership of the appropriate association should not be the essential pre-requisite for practice (and for the use of special titles and designations) in every case in which the legislature has conferred statutory status upon a professional or occupational association and granted to it powers of self-government. While it is admitted that the Committee may conclude that special circumstances warrant in particular cases perpetuation of the right of non-members to practice, it is submitted that, assuming that the decision to grant self-government was properly made, the case for conceding such right should be clearly established.

V1 DISCIPLINARY POWERS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

94. It will be readily appreciated that while the establishment of standards of competence and character for admission to professional and occupational associations goes some way towards ensuring that satisfactory services are available to the public, it is nevertheless necessary to see that practi members of the associations do in fact comply with appropriate technical and ethical requirements. Accordingly, the establishment of standards of practice, the supervision of members, and the taking of disciplinary action against mem who fail to observe the requisite standards, constitute a significant facet o the functions of the self-governing professional and occupational associatio

95. It is properly pointed out in the McRuer Report that there are three groups which have an interest in the efficacy and fairness of the disciplin proceedings of self-governing bodies, namely,

(1) The public, whose benefit and protection are the primary objectives of the whole process;

(2) Members of the self-governing body, who are or may be subjected to discipline; and

(3) The profession or occupation itself, which

> has a general interest in ensuring the maintenance of high standards of professional or occupational conduct.

The indentification of these various interests is helpful, since in relation to discipline one is perhaps inclined to consider the interests of the member charged to the exclusion of all other interests. The gravity of the position for the member charged should, nevertheless, not be under-estimated, since, as is again pertinently noted in the McRuer Report, a conviction for professional misconduct may well result in "economic death".

96. The courts have generally been alert to ensure that disciplinary proceedin shall be conducted with due regard to the interests of the persons charged, and they have emphasized that the power to discipline members is a judicial power and should be exercised accordingly (R. v. Halifax-Dartmouth Real Estate Board, Ex.P. Seaside Real Estate Ltd (1964), 42 D.L.R.(2d.)442). In particular, faithful compliance with the provisions of the statute or regulations giving the discipli powers is required (Re De Santis and Alberta Land Surveyors Association (1964), 44 D.L.R. (2d.) 749; and Vancouver Real Estate Board v. Moscrop Realty Ltd.(1961 23 D.L.R. (2d.) 85), although such provisions are construed reasonably and with

view to their efficacy (*Re Irwin and the British Columbia Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons* (1963), 40 D.L.R. (2d.) 103).

THE DISCIPLINARY TRIBUNAL

97. As a general rule in Alberta disciplinary powers are conferred upon and
exercised by the governing bodies of the various associations. Thus, such power
are granted to the councils established pursuant to the Agrologists Act, the Albe
Architects Act, the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, the Chiropractic Professio
Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Alberta Land
Surveyors Act 1965, the Medical Profession Act, the Naturopathy Act, the Ophthalm
Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act 1966, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association A
the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, the Psychiatric Nurses Ass
tion Act, the Psychologists Act, the Veterinary Surgeons Act, and the Certified
Dental Mechanics Act. The Board of Directors has the powers under the Dental As
iation Act and the Executive Council under the Teaching Profession Act. Discipl
powers under the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act are con
ferred upon the "corporation", but may presumably be exercised by its governing
body. There is some division of power under the Engineering and Related Profe
Act 1968 and the Legal Profession Act 1966. The former provides that where a

member is found guilty of conduct unbecoming a member the discipline committee may, with the approval of council, reprimand him, or the council may suspend him or order that his name be struck from the register. Disciplinary powers under the Legal Profession Act 1966 are in general conferred upon the Benchers, but in certain circumstances an Investigating Committee is empowered to reprimand a member and, in addition, to impose a fine not exceeding $300 for each offence. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, the Registered Nurses Act, and the Social Workers Act merely provide that the discipline of members, includin their supervision and expulsion (or cancellation of registration), may be regulate by by-law.

98. Insofar as disciplinary powers are enjoyed by the governing bodies of the various associations, there is no need here to examine the composition of the disciplinary tribunals as such. It should, however, be borne in mind that I have recommended some change in the structure of the governing bodies by the addition of lay members. If this recommendation is implemented it will necessar affect the composition of the disciplinary tribunals, unless contrary provision i made. To my mind, however, there is no objection to lay membership of disciplin tribunals in the same manner recommended.

99. A further matter which requires consideration is that, although it is generally accepted that members of a profession or occupation are best able to judge questions of incompetence and unethical practices, such persons are not obviously well equipped to ensure that disciplinary proceedings are regularly conducted and that decisions are arrived at after proper consideration of all the material evidence. The procedural pitfalls are adequately illustrated by Mehr v. Law Society of Upper Canada [1955] 2 D.L.R. 289, and Re Glassman and Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (1966), 55 D.L.R. (2d.)674. It is my view that procedural regularity would be most effectively ensured if the chairman of each disciplinary tribunal were a practicing barrister and solicitor of considerable experience appointed for that purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and it is accordingly recommended that statute should so provide.

100. An alternative solution to this problem mooted in the McRuer Report is the creation of a Professions Disciplinary Tribunal, composed of representatives of all self-governing bodies, which would hear all disciplinary cases from those bodies. The advantages claimed for such a tribunal are:

(a) That by experience in the technique of adjudication it would acquire a familiarity with the judicial process which would be conducive to the establishment of a uniform and fair procedure in all caeses; and

(b) That since such a body would be indepndant of any one profession, it would not be vulnerable to the charge of "looking after its own".

Despite these advantages, the creation of such a tribunal was not in fact recommended, the view being taken, which is here endorsed, that the public interest is better served by the present system, given that certain safegaurds are provided.

101. In this section it remains only to be noted that the courts will insist that disciplinary tribunals are properly constituted (see, *Young* v. *Johnson* (1961),27 D.L.R (2d.) 402; *Re Roberge* (1963), 36 D.L.R. (2d.) 512; *Hollenberg* v. *B.C. Optometric Association* (1967), 61 D.L.R. (2d.) 295), and that statute should expressly provide that where determinations of disciplinary or investigating committees are brought on appeal or for review to higher tribunals members of the committees should not participate in the hearings (*Hurley* v. *Institute of Chartered Accountants of Manitoba* [1949 2 D.L.R. 801; *Re Glassman and Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons* (196 55 D.L.R. (2d.)674; cf. *R.* v. *Law Society of Alberta, Ex p. Demco* (1967),64 D.L.R.(2 140

GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION

102. Many descriptions are to be found in the statutes of the types of conduct which warrant disciplinary action. Thus, the Agrologists Act refers to violation of any of the provisions of the Act, or of the by-laws, rules or regulations of the Institute, breach of the professional ethics of the Institute, and disgraceful or improper conduct. The Alberta Architects Act speaks of breach of the by-laws, orders or regulations of the Association, and conduct infamous in a professional respect. The by-laws made under the Chiropractic Profession Act authorise disciplina proceedings against a member for misconduct, displaying such ignorance or incompetence as to make it desirable in the public interest that his registration be cancelled or suspended, default in payment of fees, and breach of ethics or other professional misconduct. Again the Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for sanctions against any member who has been convicted of an offence, or has been guilty of malpractice or unbecoming, unprofessional or criminal conduct in the practice of his profession.

103. In some of the statutes attempts are made to describe or define what is meant by such terms as "professional misconduct", "unprofessional conduct". The ter "professional misconduct" appears in the Alberta Chartered Accountants Act, where i defined as conduct which, in the judgment of the council, (a) is inimical to the best interests of the public or the profession, or (b) tends to harm the standing o

[illegible] being investigated to

attend and give evidence before an investigating committee is professional misconduct or conduct unbecoming a chartered accountant. In the Dental Association Act "unprofessional conduct" is described as including (a) professional incompetence, (b) gross carelessness, and (c) the charging of exorbitant fees. The failure of a member to provide information properly required of him is, unless explained to the satisfaction of the Board, unbecoming conduct. The by-laws made pursuant to the Teaching Profession Act describe "unprofessional conduct" as including breaches or violations of the A.T.A. Code of Ethics or excessive or flagrant breaches of the A.T.A. Standards of Professional Conduct, and further provide that a member is guilty of unprofessional conduct who (a) wilfully takes, because of animosity or for personal advantage, any steps to secure the dismissal of another teacher, (b) wilfully circulates false reports derogatory to any fellow teacher or to any other PERSON directly associated with education in the Province of Alberta, (c) maliciously, carelessly, irresponsibility or otherwise not in fulfilment of official duties, criticizes the work of a fellow teacher in such a way as to undermine the confidence of the public and pupils, (d) where he is one of a local group, bargains on his own behalf on questions affecting each and all members of the group, (e) is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or the excessive or habitual use of opiates or narcotics, and (f) has been convicted of an offence und

[illegible] indictable offence under the Criminal

Code. The failure or refusal of a member charged to attend before the discipline committee is unprofessional conduct. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act provides that any conduct, matter or thing , whether in a professional capacity or otherwise, that is inimical to the best interests of the public or the profession may be held to be "conduct detrimental" to the public interest; the contravention of or the non-observance of the requirements of any by-law or code of ethics is "conduct detrimental" to the public interest.

104. The phrase which occurs with most frequency in the Alberta statutes in this connection is "unbecoming conduct". It is to be found in the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profess Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act 1966, and the Veterinary Surgeons Act. The phrase is given a variety of descriptions and definitions. For instance, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965 catalogues a number of acts which are deemed to be unbecoming conduct, whereas the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968 merely provides that unbecoming condu is conduct which, in the judgment of the council or of the discipline committee, is inimical to the best interests of the public or the profession. It will be noted that this definition corresponds closely with that of "detrimental conduct" in th

Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act.

105. It will be apparent that the conduct in respect of which disciplinary action may be taken against members of the various self-governing professions and occupations is often described in very broad and general terms. Objection could be taken to this lack of precision in view of the fact that disciplinary proceedings involve very serious consequences for the member charged. As may be expected in these circumstances there is a considerable body of case law dealing with the meaning of terms such as "professional misconduct" and "unprofessional conduct": Re Legal Professions Act, Baron v."F" [1945] 4 D.L.R. 525; Re Patmore and British Columbia Council of Association of Professional Engineers (1963), 39 D.L.R.(2d.) 486; Re Robb and Council of Dental Surgeons of British Columbia (1965), 46 D.L.R. (2d.) 202; Bowko v. Sitter, Re Hawrish (1965), 49 D.L.R. (2d.) 464; Re Starkman and Ontario College of Pharmacy (1966), 53 D.L.R. (2d.) 22; Eggers v. British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons (1966), 56 D.L.R. (2d.) 663; Re Roenish and Alberta Veterinary Medical Association (1968), 66 D.L.R. (2d.) 358; R. v. Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, Ex p. Windt (1968), 68 D.L.R. (2d.) 400; Re Parsva and College of Dental Surgeons for B.C. (1969), 6 D.L.R. (3d.

106. In my opinion it is desirable that so far as possible there should be preci

[illegible] the conduct which warrants disciplinary action. It is, therefore recommended that each profession or occupation should draw up rules of practice or a code of ethics setting out the acts or activities proscribed. Copies of such rules or code should, of course, be supplied to members. This is in fact already done in a number of cases.

106. At the same time it should be recognised, as is acknowledged in the McRuer Report, that "it may be impossible to stipulate in advance all the varieties and shades of activity which will be regarded as professional misconduct, and a general clause providing for disciplinme for "professional misconduct" will always be necess so as to allow the profession to take account of unforseen types of misbehaviour." The same point is made in the Report of the Monopolies Commission (Cmnd. 4463,,para. 209, footnote), where the following statement appears:

> The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland states in its evidence that: 'there is only one professional offence, viz: "professional misconduct (which expression shall include any act or default discreditable to a member of the Institute)". Thus it is for the Discipline Committee of the Institute (or, on appeal, for the Council of the Institute) to decide whether any particular act or default does, or does not, constitute professional misconduct. The rule is drawn deliberately in these general terms:

this is considered in the circumstances of the Institute to be a much stronger way of handling the question of professional discipline than would be a list of particular offences. Such a list, it is felt, could hardly be so framed as to cover in detail every possible offence that could occur and could, therefore, operate to incite members to do things which were contrary to the spirit of the list although not perhaps contrary to its express wording.

107. As has been noted, the terms which are to be found in the Alberta statutes denoting the conduct which is prohibited are "unprofessional conduct", "professional misconduct", "detrimental conduct", and "unbecoming conduct". Of these terms, it is opined that the latter two are of much broader import than the others. Of the terms "professional misconduct" and "unprofessional" conduct", it is suggested in the *McRue* *Report* that the latter is much wider than the former since "it could mean 'conduct unbecoming to a professional man', which might involve conduct that had nothing to do with professional standards." Yet it is also stated in the *Report* that "the difference between the two terms does not appear to be very great and it is probabl that the professions treat them as synonomous." It is my view that there is not intended to be any significant difference between the terms.

108. Difference in terminology in the various statutes may, however, be thought to import difference in effect. It is, therefore, desirable that one term should be adopted and used consistently throughout the professional and occupational statutes. Either "professional misconduct" or "unprofessional conduct" is to be preferred to any other term. In the McRuer Report it is recommended that the term "professional misconduct" should be the term used in all statutes to describe conduct of a nature to warrant disciplinary action. I am aware of no reason for dissenting from this recommendation.

REQUIRED STANDARD

109. Whatever term is used to characterize the conduct which warrants disciplinary action, it is necessary further to determine the standard by reference to which the conduct of any member charged is to be judged. The issue may be reduced to the following question: is a member's conduct to be judged according to the standards of the community at large or to those of the professional body to which he belongs?

110. The statutes themselves make no reference to this matter, and the law reports reveal that the courts have not spoken with a single voice. For instanc

in Re Crichton (1906), 13 O.L.R. 271, at p.282, Chancellor Boyd stated:

> The meaning of the statute is not what is "infamous" or "disgraceful" from a professional point of view or as regarded by a doctor, and as construed in the light of the written or unwritten ethics of the profession; it is whether his conduct in the practice of his profession has been infamous or disgraceful in the ordinary sense of the epithets, [illegible] and according to the common judgment of men.

This may be contrasted with Re Hett [1937] 3 D.L.R. 687, at p.690, where Rowell C.J.O. took the view that:

> The standard by which the accused is to be judged is not by what is infamous or disgraceful conduct in the common judgment of men but that which is infamous or disgraceful conduct in the judgment of his professional brethren of good repute and competency.

In Re Lesk [1947] 3 D.L.R. 326, that point was left open. More recently, however, in R. v. Discipline Committee, Ex p. Sen (1969), 6 D.L.R. (3d.)520, the position taken was that the standard of conduct required of members of the medical profession is that which is required by responsible medical opinion of members of the profession.

[illegible] In my view a member's conduct should be judged by reference to professional standards and not to those of the lay community. Indeed, disciplinary powers are entrusted to the self-governing professions and occupations because it is believed that their members are specially equipped to determine and enforce appropriate standards. It is recommended, therefore, that statute should make clear that the required standards are to be fixed by reference to professional and occupational practice and opinion.

SANCTIONS

112. A fundamental facet of the power of self-governing professions and occupations to take disciplinary action against their members is the power to impose sanctions when it is found that a member has violated the standards of practice or conduct of the profession or occupation. Accordingly, the various statutes confer upon the disciplinary bodies powers to reprimand, fine, suspend, or expel members.

113. Only a small number of statutes requires special attention. The Alberta Architects Act provides for a nicely graduated range of sanctions by empowering the council to advise, caution, warn, reprimand, or censure a member, or remove his nam from the register. Under the Teaching Profession Act the executive council not only has power to expel or suspend, but it may also discipline a member in any way

way it considers proper and recommend that the Minister suspend or cancel the person's teaching certificate. Similarly, the Veterinary Surgeons Act confers a general power to discipline, of which suspension, fining, and expulsion are the principle manifestations. There appears to be no advantage in conferring a general competence to discipline members; the sanctions which may be imposed for particular offences can and should be precisely stated in the appropriate statutes. It is desirable tha the disciplinary bodies should have available to them a full range of powers so that they may impose the sanction most appropriate to any particular offence. (see, e.g., Re Walman and Stephen (1962), 31 D.L.R. (2d.) 430; Re College of Dental Surgeons of B.C. and Eggers (1968), 68 D.L.R. (2d.)93.)

V111 DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

NOTICE OF HEARING

114. It has been recognised by the courts as an essential facet of the requirement of natural justice that any person charged before a tribunal exercising judicial or quasi-judicial powers should be given notice of the hearing at which the charge is to be considered and that such notice should contain the substance of the complaints made against him (*R.* v. *Halifax-Dartmouth Real Estate Board, Ex p. Seaside Real Estate Ltd.*(1963), 40 D.L.R. (2d.) 1010).

115. This principle is acknowledged in and provision made by many of the Alberta statutes here being reviewed. It should not be overlooked, however, that a minority of the statutes are not entirely satisfactory in this regard. The Chiropractic Profession Act contains no provision regarding notice. More suprising is the fact that no statutory terms relating to disciplinary procedure are to be found in the Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act, the Registered Nurses Act, and the Social Workers Act are similarly unsatisfactory insofar as they merely provide for the making of by-laws relating to discipline. Less defective is the Naturopathy Act, although that makes no reference to informing the member of the substance of the charges made

against him. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, and the Certified Dental Mechanics Act blandly declare that the member should be summoned to appear before the council.

116. It is recommended that each statute should provide that at least ten days' notice of a hearing shall be given to the member charged and that such notice must contain a statement of the substance of all charges made aginst him. It is further desirable, as Re Bass (1959), 19 D.L.R. (2d.) 484, demonstrates, that express provision should be made for adjourning a hearing where this appears to be necessary or convenient for the proper conduct of the case.

SERVICE OF NOTICE

117. If notice of a hearing is to be required, as has been recommended, it is obvious that express provision should be made for service of that notice upon the member charged. The absence of such provision can give rise to difficulty (Re Crichton and Discipline Committee of Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons (1966), 56 D.L.R. (2d.) 421). I have no reason to dissent from the recommendatio in the McRuer Report that 'there be a requirement for the notice to be served

personally upon the member complained of, or, if personal service cannot be effected, service by registered mail addressed to the member at the address last shown on the register should be sufficient."

FAILURE TO ATTEND HEARING

118. It will be readily appreciated that the member charged may seek to frustrate the proceedings taken against him by failing to appear before the disciplinary tribunal. Provision should be made for this eventuality so that the hearing may proceed in his absence. Such is in fact presently the position with respect to agrologists, chartered accountants, chiropractors, dentists, engineers, land surveyors, lawyers, medical practitioners, ophthalmic dispensers, optometrists, teachers,, and and veterinary surgeons.

119. It is my recommendation that each statute should provide that the hearing may proceed in the absence of the member charged after proof of due service of the notice upon him.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE HEARING

120. While there is no dearth of authority to the effect that a member of a

profession or occupation charged of an offence must be afforded a full and adequate hearing by the disciplinary tribunal (*Marcotte* v. *Societe Co-operative Agricole De Ste. Rosalie* [1955] 4 D.L.R. 690; *Posluns* v. *Toronto Stock Exchange* (1968), 67 D.L.R. (2d.) 165; *R.* v. *College of Dental Surgeons, Ex p. Schumacher* (1970), 8 D.L.R. (3d.) 473), little consideration has been given to whether the hearing should be conducted in public or in private. *In Re Legal Professions Act and the Benchers of the Law Society of British Columbia* [1945] 4 D.L.R.702, however, Farris C.J.C.S. took the opportunity of citing the following statement of Bentham:

> In the darkness of secrecy sinister interest,
> and evil in every shape, have full swing.
> Only in proportion as publicity has place
> can any of the checks applicable to judicial
> injustice operate. Where there is no publicity
> there is no justice.

121. Of the statutes here under consideration express provision on this point is made only by the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966., the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, and the Optometry Act 1966, each of which prescribes that the disciplinary proceedings shall be held in private (in camera).

122. In the McRuer Report it is recommended that the hearing held by self-governing professional [or occupational] bodies involving a member's capacity or reputation should be held in private. The reason given is that "the fact that a member of a profession such as the medical profession is charged and tried publicly before a discipline committee is sufficient to destroy his professional career, no matter what the outcome of the trial may be. No one who has built up a professional practice can ever be anonymous to his patients or clients. We think that such cases are very different from a trial of civil or criminal cases where a public trial is a safegaurd to the accused."

123. After much deliberation I have formed the opinion that the general rule should be that disciplinary proceedings should be held in private. The taking of such proceedings is a matter of real gravity for the member charged; it is undesirabl that they should attract greater notoriety than is necessary. Even if the member is found not guilty of any offence, the public may be tempted to take the view that "there is no smoke without fire." Bearing in mind, however, that the privacy of the proceedings is designed solely to protect the interests of the member charged (not to preserve untarnished the image of the profession), he should be entitled to

waive the protection and require that the hearing be held in public. It is, accordingly, recommended that statute should so provide.

RIGHT TO COUNSEL

124. Representation by counsel of the member charged is expressly permitted by the disciplinary provisions relating to architects, chartered accountants, chiropractors, dentists, land surveyors, lawyers, medical practitioners, naturopaths, ophthalmic dispensers, optometrists, pharmacists, podiatrists, and teachers.

125. It might be thought self-evident that a person charged with an offence in respect of which a finding of guilt may involve professional and financial ruin should be entitled to legal assistance in the presentation of his case. Yet very recently in _Enderby Town Football Club_ v. _Football Association Ltd_. (_The Times_, October 12th., 1970) the English Court of Appeal held that a rule excluding legal representation was not contrary to natural justice. Certainly, that case concerned only a club's membership of the Football Association, but the implication of the decision for the domestic proceedings of other associations cannot be denied.

126. In the _McRuer Report_ it is recommended that a member against whom disciplinary action has been taken should have a statutory right to be represented by

counsel or an agent. That recommendation is here endorsed.

OATH

127. Subject to a very small number of exceptions, the statutes here being considered provide that evidence shall be taken under oath. In view of the serious nature of the proceedings and of the desirability that they should be conducted with an appropriate degree of regularity and formality, it is my opinion that each of the statutes should require that testimony be taken under oath.

EVIDENCE

128. A few of the statutes make reference to the nature of the evidence which may be admitted in disciplinary proceedings. Thus, the Alberta Chartered Accountant Act provides that an investigating committee is not bound by the rules of evidence, but may proceed to ascertain the facts in such a manner as it deems proper. Equivalent provision is made by the Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, and the Optometry Act 1966, exclude the application of the rules of evidence. Where the rules of the association expressly regulate the admission

of evidence, the courts will, of course, insist upon compliance with those rules (Mehr v. Law Society of Upper Canada [1955] 2 D.L.R. 289).

129. In the McRuer Report it is recommended, in view of the consequences that may flow from disciplinary action, that the rules of evidence applicable in civil cases should apply to disciplinary hearings. It is my view that insistence upon compliance with the rules of evidence which presently pertain in judicial proceedings is bound to lead to difficulty. The validity of determination of disciplinary tribunals will be susceptible to attack on grounds quite divorced from the merits of the decisions. Bearing in mind the other recommendations which have been made regarding disciplinary procedures and the effect which they will have in safegaurding the interests of the member charged, it is my opinion that more would be lost than gained by requiring compliance with the rules of evidence, whether they be those applicable in civil or in criminal proceedings. I recommend, therefore, that each of the statutes should provide that the disciplinary tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence but may proceed to ascertain the facts relevant to the charge or charges in such manner as it deems proper.

STANDARD OF PROOF

130. Articulation of a formula which satisfactorily and precisely defines the standard of proof which should be required in disciplinary proceedings is far from a simple task. Culliton C.J.S. in Re Shumiatcher and the Law Societ of Saskatchewan (1967), 60 D.L.R. (2d.) 318, at p. 328, summed up the effect of the authorities as follows:

> The principles to be deduced from the authorities, in my opinion, are these: when a complaint is made against a solicitor which may result in his suspension or disbarment, effect should not be given thereto unless the grounds of the complaint are established by convincing evidence, and when the complaint involves a criminal act, by evidence establishing the grounds beyond a reasonable doubt. In the assessment of the evidence, the solicitor's explanation should be accepted if there is a reasonable probability of its being true.

131. The difficulty of postulating a standard is acknowledged in the McRuer Report. The relevant passage reads:

> In disciplinary cases it is sufficient to say that where a finding of guilt warrants

> disqualification from the practice of a profession, the standard of proof should be very high and convincing, while a standard to be applied where there is a finding of incompetence in one of the self-governing occupations is quite a different matter. No definite rule should be laid down. The question always should be: Is the proof sufficient to satisfy reasonable men, exercising prudence and caution in the particular circumstances of each case, that the decision to exercise disciplinary powers is a just decision?

132. In view of that fact that I have previously rejected application to disciplinary proceedings of the rules of evidence which apply to judicial proceedings, it would be inappropriate and inconsistent to prescribe in relation to the former those standards of proof which pertain in relation to the latter. Since formulation of a standard of proof is really little but an exercise in semantics, it is not, I think, an abdication of responsibility to leave the matter simply on the basis that before entering a finding of guilt the disciplinary tribunal should require to be positively satisfied by evidence adduced before it that the accused member has committed the offence with which he has been charged. This is, indeed, the burden of the present authorities: Brothour v. Law Society of British Columbia [1951] 2 D.L.R.

138; Re A Barrister [1954] 1 D.L.R. 814; Re Anthony (1960), 21 D.L.R. (2d.) 455; Re Patmore (1960), 22 D.L.R. (2d.) 379; Re Miller and Saskatchewan College of Physicians and Surgeons (1967), 59 D.L.R. (2d.) 736.

APPEAL

133. Most of the statutes relating to the self-governing professions and occupations contain provision for appeal from a finding of guilt by the domestic disciplinary tribunal. There is, however, considerable variation among the provisions. In particular, it may be noted that many of that statutes provide for appeal only when the sanction invoked is either expulsion or suspension. The cases demonstrate that the courts will not interfere lightly with the decision of the tribunal against which the appeal has been brought: Re Legal Professions Act, Sandberg v. "F" [1945] 4 D.L.R. 446; Re Moses and Institute of Chartered Accountants (1965), 47 D.L.R. (2d.) 140.

134. There is no doubt in my mind that provision should be made for appeal in all cases where the domestic tribunal has entered a finding of guilt, irrespective of the punishment which has been imposed. The appeal should lie to the Supreme Court, preferably to the Appellate Division. The member convicted should have a

reasonable time (say, thirty days) within which to lodge notice of appeal. On appeal the court should have full competence as it thinks fit to confirm, quash or vary the decision or the penalty imposed.

COSTS

135. A member found guilty of a charge brought against him may be ordered to pay the costs of the hearing under the terms of the Agrologists Act, the Dental Association Act, the Engineering and Related Professions Act 1968, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act 1966, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act, and the Teaching Profession Act. The power to order costs against a member is criticized in the McRuer Report, where the view is taken "the cost of exercising disciplinary powers is an incident of self-government which should be borne by the body as a whole." I am unable to share this sentiment. A member found guilty of an offence can scarcely complain of being made responsible for the costs of a hearing necessitated solely by his own improper conduct.

136. The Agrologists Act provides that where a complaint is dismissed and found to have been frivolous and vexatious an order may be made that his costs

be reimbursed. Similar provision is made by the Ophthalmic Dispensers Act, the Optometry Act, and the Teaching Profession Act. It is arguable that the words "frivolous" and "vexatious" restrict too narrowly the power to reimburse a member for costs incurred. In contrast the Medical Profession Act enacts that the council has power to reimburse a person against whom a complaint has been made in respect of the costs incurred in an investigation. The objection here may be that the council is given no guidance as to the circumstances in which it should exercise its discretion. I recommend that each statute should provide that the disciplinary tribunal may order that a member's costs be reimburs from the association's funds if it appears as a result of the hearing that there were no reasonable grounds for bringing the charges against him.

137. Most of the statutes provide that on appeal the court may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper. Exceptionally, however, the Legal Profession Act 1966 precludes the court from making any award as to the costs of the appeal. It is my opinion that the invariable rule should be that on appeal the costs both of the hearing before the domestic tribunal and of the appeal should be in the discretion of the court.

PUBLICATION OF DECISIONS

138. Throughout this study it has been emphasized that powers of self-government, including disciplinary powers, are conferred upon certain professions and occupations because it is believed that the public interest is best served by such delegation. It logically follows that the affairs of the self-governing associati are of public moment, and in particular that where a member has been found guilty of an offence this finding should not be regared as a matter of purely domestic concern. A number of the statutes provide for some formal publication of its decisions. Reference may be made in the analysis of statutes submitted to the Alberta Architects Act, the Chiropractic Profession Act, the Dental Association Act, the Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act, the Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965, the Legal Profession Act 1966, the Medical Profession Act, the Optometry Act 1 the Chartered Physiotherapists Act, the Podiatry Act, the Psychiatric Nurses Association Act, and the Psychologists Act.

139. It is not here proposed that all findings should be published. The repri of, or imposition of a fine on, a member should not be given great currency. Publicity might be harmful out of all proportion to the offence for which the penal was imposed. But where a member has been suspended or expelled it is recommended [illegible] of the suspension or expulsion should in each case be given to ..

designated minister (probably the Minister of Health or the Minister of Education, where appropriate, or, more generally, the Attorney General), and such notice should be published in the Alberta Gazette.

VIII SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The significant questions which should be resolved are (a) whether or not each of the professions and occupations governed by the statutes considered, or any other occupation in respect of which powers of self-government are sought, is of such character that the regulation of the occupation and the government of those persons engaged in it are properly left to the occupational group itself, and (b) whether, when powers of self-government are conferred, their exercise should be subject to any restraint or regulation.
(See p. 9)

2. In view of the fact that the existence of autonomous professional and occupational associations has significant implications both in terms of politics and as regards the liberty of the individual to earn his livlihood in the calling of his choice, the Legislature should exercise its power to create such organasations cautiously and only when satisfied that some real and proper purpose will be served thereby.
(See p. 12)

3. The Legislature should require that it be satisfied in every case that it is in the interests of the public that corporate status and self-government should be granted to the professional or occupational body.
(See p. 12)

4. Powers of self-government should not be granted to a profession or occupation unless it appears that service of the appropriate standard can be established and maintained effectively only through the collective action of members of the profession or occupation and not through the mechanism of a government operated licensing system.
(See p. 15)

5. Provision should be made for the appointment of small numbers of lay members to the governing bodies of the self-governing professions and occupations in Alberta. These appointments should generally be made by the Lieutentant Governor in Council. In those instances, however, where the Universities Co-ordinating Council has conferred upon it by statute certain functions in connection with the evaluation of academic records or the examination of candidates for admission, it would be appropriate if some of the lay members were appointees of the Universities Co-ordinating Council. (See p. 20)

6. In the interests of uniformity alone some consideration should be given to the propriety of vesting the rule-making power exclusively in one body. If the recommendation relating to the membership of the governing bodies is accepted, ther is a strong case for conferring the power exclusively upon those bodies. (See p. 24)

7. In relation to rule-making powers, a uniform terminolgy should be adopted and employed. (See p. 26)

8. The general clauses used in statues to confer power upon the competent bodies to enact rules governing matters other than those expressly set out should so far as possible be cast in uniform laguage. Since the grant of the power to make rules amounts to a delegation of legislative authority, and the exercise of that authority should be capable of review and control by the courts, any general authorisation should be formulated in objective terms. (See p. 33)

9. It is recommended that provision should be made inpach statute requiring that all rules, and any amendment to or repeal thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and shall not take effect until such approva has been given. (See p. 37)

10. Each statute should require prompt publication in the Alberta Gazette of all rules enacted by the association. (See p. 39)

11. The academic and practical requirements for admission to the self-governing professional and occupational associations should be stated in statute or statutory instrument, and wherever possible the functions of examining applicants and of evaluating their academic qualifications should be vested in the Universities Co-ordinating Council or in some other competent body [illegible] formally appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. (See p. 45)

12. Proof of good character should be a necessary requirement for admission to the self-governing professional and occupational associations. (See pp. 45 & 46)

13. There can be no serious objection to a reasonable age requirement which is properly related to the standards of academic and practical ability demanded.. (See p. 47)

14. Nationality, domicil, or place of residence of the applicant should not, as such, be a condition for admission unless there is some compelling reason why such restriction is necessary. Barristers and solicitors, however, should be either Canadian citizens or British subjects. (See p. 48)

15. There is no objection to the levy of such examination, entrance and annual fees as are necessary to cover the costs of admission, maintenance of the register or membership list, and other functions properly undertaken by the association. (See pp. 49 & 50)

16. Membership in the various self-governing professional and occupational associations should be on the basis of standard fees payable by all members.

unless some differentiation between classes of members can in fact be justified. (See p. 50)

17. Arrangements with other bodies which derogate from the educational and other requirements of the Alberta associations and which are based upon the principle of reciprocity should not be permitted (See p. 53)

18. Where, after considering an application or evaluating an applicant's qualification the authorised body is of the opinion that the application should be rejected or approval of the qualifications refused, the applicant should be invited in writing to attend a meeting to be held within a reasonable time at which he may be heard in support of his application. If, after such hearing or after the time therefor has expired, the decision to reject the application or to refuse approval of the qualifications is affirmed, the applicant should be given written reasons for the decision. (See pp. 55 & 56)

19. Each of the statutes should provide for a right of appeal to the Supreme Court from a refusal of admission. It may be desirable that such appeal should lie to the Appellate Division. Special consideration should, however, be given to the present arrangement under the Medical Profession Act. If appeal to a review panel set up by the Minister of Health is found to be working satisfactorily, there is no overriding reason for interfering with that practice. (See p. 57)

20. The Committee should seek to ascertain whether, and, if so, to what extent, in those instances where membership of the appropriate professional or occupational association is not a necessary condition for practice, non-members do in fact take advantage of their right to practice. (See p. 60)

21. The Committee should seek to discover why statutory status and powers of self-government have been accorded to professional and occupational associations in circumstances in which it has nevertheless not been deemed appropriate to require membership of the particular association as the fundamental qualification for practice. (See p. 61)

22. The Committee should consider whether membership of the appropriate association should not be the essential pre-requisite for practice and for the use of special titles and designations in every case in which the legislature has conferred statutory status upon a professional or occupational association and granted to it powers of self-government. While the Committee may conclude that special circumstances warrant in particular cases perpetuation of the right of non-members to practice, the case for conceding such right should be clearly established. (See p. 61)

23. There is no objection to lay membership of disciplinary tribunals in the small numbers recommended in relation to the composition of the governing bodies. (See p. 65)

24. In order that procedural regularity may be most effectively ensured, each statute should require that the chairman of each disciplinary tribunal shall be a practicing barrister and solicitor of considerable experience appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. (See p. 66)

25. Statute should expressly provide that where determinations of disciplinary or investigating committees are brought on appeal or for review to higher tribunals members of the committees should not participate in the hearings. (See p. 67)

26. It is desirable that so far as possible there should be precise definition of the conduct which warrants disciplinary action. Each profession or occupation should, therefor, draw up rules of practice or a code of ethics setting out the acts or activities proscribed. Copies of such rules or code should be supplied to members. (See p. 72)

27. In the interests of uniformity it is recommended that the term "professional misconduct" should be used in all statutes to describe conduct of a nature warranting disciplinary action. (See p. 74)

28. Statute should make clear that the standards of professional conduct are to be determined by reference to professional and occupational practice and opinion. (See p. 75)

29. The sanctions which may be imposed for particular offences should be precisely stated in the appropriate statutes. Disciplinary bodies should have available to them a full range of powers so that they may impose the sanction most appropriate to any particular offence. (See p. 77)

30. Each statute should provide that at least ten days' notice of a hearing shall be given to the member charged and that such notice shall contain a statement of the substance of all charges made against him. (See p. 79)

31. Express provision should be made for adjourning a hearing where this appears to be necessary or convenient for the proper conduct of the case. (See p. 79)

32. Statute should require that notice of the hearing shall be served personally upon the member charged, or, if personal service cannot be effected, shall be served by registered mail addressed to the member at the address last shown on the register. (See p. 80)

33. Each statute should provide that the hearing may proceed in the absence of the member charged after proof of due service of the notice upon him.
(See p. 80)

34. As a general rule disciplinary proceedings should be held in private. The member charged should, however, have a statutory right to require that the hearing be held in public.
(See p. 80)

35. A member against whom disciplinary action is taken should have a statutory right to be represented by counsel or agent.
(See p. 83)

36. Each of the statutes should require that testimony be taken under oath.
(See p. 84)

37. Each of the statutes should provide that the disciplinary tribunal is not bound by the rules of evidence but may proceed to ascertain the facts relevant to the charge or charges in such manner as it deems proper. (See p. 85)

38. Before entering a finding of guilt the disciplinary tribunal should require to be positevely satisfied by evidence adduced before it that the accused member has committed the offence with which he has been charged. (See p. 87)

39. Provision should be made for appeal in all cases in which the domestic tribunal has entered a finding of guilt. The appeal should lie to the Appellate Divisio of the Supreme Court. The member convicted should have thirty days within whic to lodge notice of appeal. On appeal the court should have full competence as it thinks fit to confirm, quash or vary the decision or the penalty imposed.
(See p. 88)

40. Each statute should provide that the disciplinary tribunal may order that a member's costs be reimbursed from the association's fund if it appears as a result of the hearing that there were no reasonable grounds for bringing the charges against him. (See p. 90)

41. On appeal the costs both of the hearing before the domestic tribunal and of the appeal should be in the discretion of the court. (See p. 90)

42. Where a member has been suspended or expelled notice of the suspension or expulsion should in each case be given to a designated minister, and such notice should be published in the Alberta Gazette. (See pp. 91 & 92)

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Alberta

PART I

ACTS CONFERRING POWERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT ON A PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION

SCHEDULE F: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Part I

Acts conferring Powers of Self-government on a Profession or Occupation

These Acts incorporate a professional society, association or institute, consisting of the members of the profession or occupation. Usually a council is established as the governing body, and in most cases it is empowered to handle the admission of members and students, to conduct the business and affairs of the association, to set admission and annual fees, and to discipline the members and impose penalties.

The Acts considered are:

Name	Regulations
The Agrologists Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 11]	376/67; 272/68
The Alberta Architects Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 16]	161/68; 12/70; 37/70
The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 38]	No regulations have been filed
The Chiropractic Profession Act [S.A. 1966, c. 14]	19/67; 120/69
The Dental Association Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 82]	325/62; 495/62; 24/63; 473/64; 548/64; 425/67; 58/68; 213/68; 38/70
The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act [S.A. 1959, c. 14]	211/68
The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968 [S.A. 1968, c. 25]	150/69
The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act [S. A. 1960, c. 124]	No regulations have been filed
The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965 [S.A. 1965, c. 44]	91/66

NAME	Regulations
The Legal Profession Act, 1966 [S.A. 1966, c. 46]	3/67; 65/67;311/67; 475/67; 42/68; 227/68; 389/68; 97/69; 217/69; 303/69; 340/69; 344/69; 35/70; 113/70
The Medical Profession Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 198]	345/69; 54/70
The Naturopathy Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 221]	315/57
The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act [S.A. 1965, c. 66]	572/65; 177/69
The Optometry Act, 1966 [S. A. 1966, c. 68]	71/67; 241/68
The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 232]	4/68; 453/65; 246/69
The Chartered Physiotherapists Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 233]	638/57; 304/67; 237/68; 233/69
The Podiatry Act [S.A. 1964, c. 69]	195/65; 107/60; 352/60
The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act [S.A. 1963, c. 45]	325/64; 654/64; 16/65; 28/66; 122/66; 411/67
The Psychologists Act [S.A. 1967, c. 62]	38/64; 118/68 (made under Part 2)
The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 282]	No regulations have filed
The Registered Nurses Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 283]	242/60 (relating to Schools of Nursing)
The Social Workers Act [S.A. 1969, c. 102]	No regulations have been filed]
The Teaching Profession Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 331]	287/64; 327/64; 332/65; 339/65
The Veterinary Surgeons Act [R.S.A. 1955, c. 354]	108/57; 308/58; 391/60; 249/63; 222/65; 369/66; 276/68

The provisions of each of the above Statutes, and the relevant regulations, are analysed under the following titles:

Section A : Structure of Governing Body

Section B : Rule-Making Power

Section C : Admission (considered under this title are: qualifications for admission, the role of the Co-ordinating Council, classes of membership, the status of corporate and unincorporated associations, disabilities of non-members, and reinstatement).

Section D : Fees

Section E : Disciplinary Powers (the nature of conduct warranting disciplinary action is considered here).

Section F : Disciplinary Procedures

Section A : Structure of Governing Body

1. The Agrologists Act

(i) Council

There is a council of management, consisting of the President, President Elect, Past President, Alberta Director of the Agricultural Institute, and one representative elected by each of the Branches of the Institute [s. 4; Alta. Reg. 376/67].

(ii) Elections

The President is elected annually in accordance with the by-laws [s. 8(1)]. The President Elect and the Provincial Director are elected in accordance with the by-laws; a Vice-President is elected by and from the council [Alta. Reg. 376/67]. Any member of the Institute in good standing, resident in Alberta, may be elected a member of council [s. 6(2)].

(iii) Executive

An Executive of council, consisting of the President, Vice-President and Past President (with the Registrar as a non-voting member), directs the affairs of the Institute subject to the directions of council [Alta. Reg. 376/67].

2. The Alberta Architects Act

(i) Council

The association is governed by a council, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and not less than two and not more than eight other members [s. 8].

(ii) Elections

The members of council, all of whom must be registered architects, are elected annually. They choose from among themselves a President, a first Vice-President, a second Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary, and an Honorary Treasurer [s. 8; Alta. Reg. 161/68].

(iii) Officers

The council appoints an Executive Secretary, a Solicitor, an Auditor, and such other officers as it deems necessary [Alta. Reg. 161/68].

3. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act

(i) Council	The affairs and business of the Institute are managed by a council, consisting of not less than six and not more than twenty-one members [s. 7(1)].
(ii) Elections	Members of the council are elected at the annual meeting of the Institute [s. 7(2)]. The council elects from among its members a president, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as the by-laws provide [s. 8(1)].

4. The Chiropractic Profession Act

(i) Council	The Association has a council, consisting of the three officers of the Association (the President, the Vice-President, and one member at large) and three other members [s. 4(1) & (2); Alta. Reg. 19/67].
(ii) Executive Committee	The three officers of the Association constitute the Executive Committee, which is charged with the administration

of the affairs of the Association [s. 4(1) & (2); Alta. Reg. 19/67].

(iii) Elections

The members of the executive committee are elected annually and are eligible for re-election [s. 4(2); Alta. Reg. 19/67]. The other members of council hold office for a term of three years [s. 4(3)]. Conduct of elections is regulated by the by-laws [s. 4(4); Alta. Reg. 19/67].

5. The Dental Association Act

(i) Board of Directors

The business of the association is managed by a board of directors, consisting of seven members of the association or such greater number as the by-laws prescribe [s. 5(1)].

(ii) Elections

Each director must be a member in good standing and resident at the time of his election in the district for which he is elected [Alta. Reg. 473/64, as amended by 548/64 and 213/68]. Except as otherwise provided in the by-laws, directors are elected for terms of two years [5(2)]

A member must have been resident in the Province during the four months immediately preceding the date fixed for the election of directors in order to be entitled to vote [s. 6(2)].

(iii) Officers

The Board of Directors elects from among its members a president and a vice-president, and appoints as secretary-treasurer-registrar a person who is not a member of the Board [s. 9(1)]. The Board may also appoint a person who is not a member of the Board as assistant secretary-treasurer-registrar [s. 9(2)]. Officers are elected or appointed for terms of one year, or until their successors are elected or appointed [Alta. Reg. 213/68].

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

(i) Council

The affairs of the association are managed by a council, consisting of the President, the immediate past President, the President Elect, the Vice-President, the Recording

Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, the Membership Secretary, the Treasurer, three council members at large and the Alberta Provincial Director of the Canadian Dietetic Association [s. 8(1); Alta. Reg. 211/68]

(ii) Elections

The President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Membership Secretary, Treasurer and three council members at large are elected at each annual meeting of the association by the Active members and Honorary Life members [s. 8(3); Alta. Reg. 211/68]. Officers and members of the council hold office for one year and are eligible for re-election, provided that no member (other than the Membership Secretary) may serve for more than two consecutive years in any one office [s. 8(2); Alta. Reg. 211/68].

(iii) Executive Committee

An executive committee, consisting of the President, Recording

Secretary, and at least two other members of council appointed by the President, conducts the business of the association between meetings of the council and performs such other duties as are assigned to it b council [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968

(i) Council *

The affairs of the association are managed by a council, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents the immediate past president, and twelve councillors. Membership of council must include not less than two professional engineers, two professional geologists, and one professional geophysicist [s. 6; Alta. Reg. 150/69].

(ii) Elections

The president and the vice-presidents are elected annually; four councillor are elected annually for a term of three years [s. 7; Alta. Reg. 150/69]

(iii) Officers

The council is required to appoint a registrar, and may also appoint a deputy registrar and an executive secretary [s. 8]. The registrar and deputy registrar must be members of the association [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

(iv) Executive Committee

The by-laws provide for an executive committee, consisting of the president, the immediate past president, and the two vice-presidents [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

8. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act

(i) Council

The business of the Institute is managed by a council, consisting of at least seven members [s. 6(1)].

(ii) Elections

Members of council are elected for a term of one year, and are eligible for re-election. Members of the Institute who hold registration certificates and are resident in Alberta are entitled to vote at elections of council [ss. 6(1), 8, 10].

(iii) Officers

The council elects from among its members a president, treasurer, and a registrar-secretary. The council may also elect or appoint such other officers as the by-laws provide [s. 11].

9. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act 1965

(i) Council

The business of the Association is conducted by a Council of Management, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the immediate past President, and six active members of the association [s. 10(1); Alta. Reg. 91/66].

(ii) Elections

The President and the Vice-President are elected annually. Three council members are elected each year for a term of office of two years [ss. 10(12(1); Alta. Reg. 91/66]. Only acti members of the association are entitled to vote [s. 12(3)].

(iii) Officers

At each annual meeting two auditors are elected; they must be active members of the association [s. 12(1) Alta. Reg. 91/66]. From time to time, as may be necessary, the council appoints from among the membership of the association a Secretary-Treasurer and a Registrar [Alta. Reg. 91/66].

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

(i) Benchers

The business and affairs of the Law Society are managed and conducted by the Benchers, of whom there must be not less than seventeen and not more than twenty [ss. 4, 8(1) and (2)].

(ii) Elections

Elections of Benchers are held every second year, and for this purpose the province is divided into three districts [s. 9(1); Alta. Reg. 3/67]. Only active members resident in the Province are eligible for election; retiring Benchers may be re-elected [s. 10(1) and (2)]. A person who during the five-year period preceding the election has been found guilty of unbecoming conduct, but whose name has not been struck off the roll, is not eligible for election [s. 10(4)] Only active members are entitled to vote [s. 11].

(iii) Officers

The President and the Vice-President are elected by the Benchers from among their number [s. 22(1); Alta. Reg. 3/67].

The Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, and the Treasurer are appointed by the Benchers, and they hold office during the pleasure of the Benchers or during such fixed period and subject to such terms as the Benchers may approve [s. 23(1); Alta. Reg. 3/67].

(iv) Executive Committee

An executive committee, composed of the President, the Vice-President, and the Chairmen of certain of the standing committees of the Benchers, supervises the general administration of the affairs of the Society and determines policy on any matter which arises between meetings of the Benchers and which in the opinion of the Committee requires immediate consideration [Alta. Reg. 3/67, as amended by 97/69 and 35/70].

11. The Medical Profession Act

(i) Council

The government of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is vested in a Council, which consists of at least eleven members of the College [s. 4; Alta. Reg. 345/69].

(ii) Elections

Only persons entitled to vote are eligible for election to council [s. 5(2)], and they must be resident in the electoral districts for which they are elected [s. 6(3) and (4); Alta. Reg. 345/69]. The by-laws presently provide that the term of office for each councillor shall be a period of three years commencing on 1st January of the year following that in which he is elected [Alta. Reg. 345/69]; the term may not exceed four years [s. 14(1)]. No person is entitled to vote unless (a) he is a member of the College, (b) all fees due by him to the college have been paid, and (c) he has a mailing address within the electoral district in which he votes [ss. 8 and 17].

(iii) Officers

The council elects annually from among its members a President, a Vice-President, and such other officers as are necessary for the working of the Medical Profession Act [s. 24(1); Alta. Reg. 345/69]. A Registrar and a Deputy Registrar, who need not be members of council, are appointed by council for such period as council decides [s. 24(2) and (3); Alta. Reg. 345/69].

(iv) Executive Committee

An Executive Committee, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and one other member of council elected at the annual meeting of council, deals with any matter referre to it by council or brought to its attention by the Registrar between meetings of the council. Actions of the executive committee require ratification at the next meeting of council [s. 25; Alta. Reg. 345/69].

12. The Naturopathy Act ["Association" provisions]

(i) Council

The business of the association is transacted by a council of management which consists of five members of the association [s. 5(1); Alta. Reg. 315/57].

(ii) Elections

The members of council are elected at each annual general meeting of the association for a period of one year or until the next annual general meeting [Alta. Reg. 315/57]. In no case may tenure of office extend beyond the second annual meeting following a councillor's election [s. 5(2)]. In order to be eligible for election to council a person (a) must be at least twenty-five years of age, (b) must have been engaged in the actual practic of naturopathy for at least three years, and (c) must have been a member in good standing of the Association for at least two years preceding the year of election [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

(iii) Officers

At each annual meeting the association elects from among the members of council a President and two Vice-Presidents [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

13. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act

(i) Council

The management of the affairs of the Guild of Ophthalmic Dispensers is conducted by a council, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and four members of the Guild [ss. 10(1) and 12; Alta. Reg. 572/65]. If the immediate past President is not re-elected he may be appointed by council to serve in an advisory capacity [Alta. Reg. 572/65].

(ii) Elections

To be qualified for election to council a person must be (a) a participating member in good standing, and (b) the holder of a current Certificate of Competency to practice ophthalmic dispensing [s. 10(1); Alta. Reg. 572/65]. For the purpose of election of councillors the province is divided into two electoral districts, and each councillor must be resident at the time of his election in the district for which he is elected. Councillors serve for two-year terms [Alta. Reg. 572/65] The President and Vice-President are elected annually by participating members of the Guild from their numbers, but they may not both be resident in the same electoral distric [s. 8(2); Alta. Reg. 572/65]. Retirin members of council are eligible for re-election [s. 16(2)]. Every participating member of the Guild in good standing is entitled to vote at an election [s. 16(1)].

(iii) Officers

The officers of the Guild are the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Registrar, the latter two appointments being made by the council [ss. 8(1) and (3) and 9; Alta. Reg. 572/65]. The Secretary-Treasurer need not be a member of the Guild, but the Registrar must be a member [ss. 8(2) and 9].

14. The Optometry Act, 1966

(i) Council

The affairs of the Association are supervised and directed by a Council of Management, consisting of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, the immediate past President, and six members at large [s. 7(1); Alta. Reg. 71/67].

(ii) Elections

The President and the Secretary-Treasurer are elected at each annual meeting of the Association [s. 8(1); Alta. Reg. 71/67]. Council members at large are elected by the Association for periods terminating at the second annual meeting followi their election [s. 7(2); Alta. Reg. 71/67]. All members of the Association are eligible for election to council, and retiring members may be re-elected [s. 7(2); Alta. Reg. 71/67]. The Vice-Preside and the Registrar are elected by the council from among their number [s. 6(2)].

(iii) Officers

The officers of the Association are the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Registrar [Alta. Reg. 71/67].

15. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i) Council

The association is governed by a council consisting of not fewer than ten members of the association [s. 5(1)].

(ii) Elections

For the purpose of elections to council the Province is divided into nine electoral districts, and at least one councillor must be elected for each district [s. 8(1); Alta. Reg. 453/65]. In order to be eligible for election as a councillor a person must be actively engaged in practice as a pharmaceutical chemist in the district in which he seeks election [s. 8(8)]. A retiring councillor is eligible for re-election [s. 5(4)]. The term of office of a councillor is two years [s. 5(4); Alta. Reg. 453/65]. Members in good standing are entitled to vote in elections for the district in which they reside [ss. 6(1) and 9(1)]. Members who do not reside in the Province are allocated as evenly as possible to the various electoral districts by the Registrar-Treasurer [s. 9(2); Alta. Reg. 453/65].

(iii) Officers

The council elects from among its members a president, a vice-president and such other officers as it conside necessary [s. 18(1)]. The president and the vice-president hold office for one year [s. 18(3)]. The council also appoints a registrar-treasurer, who need not be a member of council, but must be a member in good standing of the association [s. 18(2)]. The council may also appoint a depty registrar [s. 18(2a)]

16. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act

(i) Council

The business of the association is managed by a council, consisting of not more than eight members [s. 9(1)]

(ii) Elections

Members of the council are elected at annual meetings of the association for a term of one year, three members being elected from Calgary, three from Edmonton, and two from anywhere in the Province [ss. 9(2) and (3) and 11; Alta. Reg. 638/57 as amended 237/68].

(iii) Officers	The council elects from its number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. The latter also acts as registrar [s. 10(1) and (2)].

17. The Podiatry Act

(i) Council	The administration of the affairs of the association is conducted by a council, consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and two Councillors [s. 5(1); Alta. Reg. 195/65].
(ii) Elections	Members of council are elected by the association for terms of office not extending beyond the second annual meeting following their election. Retiring councillors are eligible for re-election [s. 5(2)].
(iii) Officers	The council may direct that the Secretary-Treasurer shall also act as Registrar [Alta. Reg. 195/65].

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

(i) Council	The affairs of the association are managed by a council, consisting of the immediate past president and twelve members of the association, the latter number including the officers of the council [s. 6(1) and (2)].
(ii) Elections	The officers and other members of the council are elected by the association and hold office for two years or until their successors are elected [ss. 6(3) and 7(1)]. Members of council are eligible for re-election [s. 7(2)]. All registere members in good standing are entitled to vote [Alta. Reg. 411/67].
(iii) Officers	The officers of the association are the president, one or more vice-presidents (as determined by by-law), the Secretary, and the treasurer [s. 6(2)].

19. The Psychologists Act [Part I]

(i) Council	The affairs of the association are managed by a council of ten members,

	being the president, the past president, the president elect, the vice-president, the secretary-treasurer, and the chairmen of the standing committees on membership, ethics, publications, publicity, and professional affairs [s. 5(1)].
(ii) Elections	Members of council are elected at every annual meeting of the association and hold office until the next annual meeting [s. 5(2) and (3)].

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

(i) Council	The affairs of the association are managed by a council of seven members [s. 6(1)].
(ii) Elections	Members of council are elected for such term and in such manner as the by-laws provide, and continue in office until their successors are elected [ss. 6(2) and 7].

21. The Registered Nurses Act

(i) Council	The business of the association is managed and transacted by a council [s. 9a].

(ii) Elections	Provision for election of council is made in the by-laws of the association [s. 9a].

22. The Social Workers Act [Part I]

(i) Council	The administration and management of the association are under the control of a council of ten members, six of whom must be registered social workers in accordance with the Act [s. 5(1)].
(ii) Elections	Members of council are elected at each annual general meeting and hold office until the next annual general meeting. Retiring members may be re-elected [s. 5(2)].
(iii) Officers	The council is required to appoint a registrar who need not be a member of either the council or the association [s. 6].

23. The Teaching Profession Act

(i) Governing Body	The governing body of the associatio is stated to be the Annual Representative Assembly, which is

composed of the Executive Council and duly accredited local representatives [s. 10; Alta. Reg. 327/64].

(ii) Executive Council

The executive and administrative body of the association is the Executive Council, which consists of the officers of the association and at least ten district representatives [s. 11; Alta. Reg. 327/64, as amended by 339/65].

(iii) Elections

The president and vice-presidents are elected annually; one-half of the district representatives are elected each year and hold office for a period of two years [Alta. Reg. 327/64, as amended by 339/65]. Candidates for the office of president must have served previously as a member of the Executive Council [Alta. Reg. 327/64]. Each member, who has paid his fees for the month of November preceding the election, is entitled to vote at elections of council members [Alta. Reg. 327/64].

(iv) Officers

The officers of the association are the president, two vice-presidents, the immediate past president, and the executive secreta [Alta. Reg. 327/64, as amended by 339/65].

24. The Veterinary Surgeons Act

(i) Council

The affairs of the association are conducted by a council of management which must have not less than five and not more than seven members [s. 6(1)]. At present the membership consists of the president, the vice-president, and four councillors [Alta. Reg. 108/57].

(ii) Elections

Members of council are elected by secret ballot at the annual meeting of the association for a term of three years, and are so elected that two members retire each year [s. 6(2 Alta. Reg. 108/57]. The president's term of office is one year [Alta. Reg. 108/57].

(iii) Officers

The council elects from its own body a president, a vice-president, and such other officers as are necessary [s. 7(1)]. The council is also required to appoint, for a term of office within its discretion, a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a member of either the council or the association. The secretary-treasurer also acts as registrar [s. 7(2) and (3)].

Section B : Rule-Making Power

1. The Agrologists Act

(i) Competent Body

The power to pass by-laws is conferred upon the Institute [s. 19(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

Such by-laws may be passed as are necessary and convenient for the management and welfare of the Institute, and for the conduct of its business. More particularly the Institute may pass by-laws respecting (i) the election of the president and members of the council, (ii) the number of council members, (iii) the fees and travelling expenses of council members, (iv) the conduct, discipline and honour of members, (v) the management of the Institute's property, (vi) the election and appointment of officers, (vii) the salaries and fees of officers, (viii) the appointment by council of committees and the duties of such committees, (ix) the levying of annual and other fees and of fines and penalties, (x) the suspension or expulsion of a member for non-payment of a fee, fine or penalty owing by him to the Institute, and the terms and conditions, including the impositio of a penalty, upon which a person so suspended or expelled may be reinstated, (xi) the time, place and conduct of the meetings of the Institute and council, (xii) the admission to membership, (xiii) the nomination of candidates for council (xiv) the registration of agrologist in training, (xv) the formation of branches of the Institute, (xvi) the making of grants to branches of the Institute and to any other associati or institute of agrologists or for any other purpose deemed by the council to be in the interests of the Institute, and (xvii) the examination of applicants for admission to membership [ss. 5, 6(3) 12(5), and 19].

(iii) Approval Required	By-laws (and any amendment to or revocation of by-laws) require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 19(3)]
(iv) Amendments	By-laws may be amended, repealed or re-enacted by a majority vote at any special or annual meeting of the Institute where written notice of any proposed amendment, repeal or re-enactment has been given to the members in the notice calling the meeting [Alta. Reg. 376/67]
(v) Publication	The by-laws of the Institute are published as Alta. Reg. 376/67 (amended 272/68).
(vi) Special Provisions	(a) the council appoints annually a Standing Committee on by-laws (Alta. Reg. 376/67), (b) In connection with discipline, the council is empowered to make rules regulating the making, hearing and determination of complaints [s. 30(12)].

2. The Alberta Architects Act

(i) Competent Body	The power to make and pass by-laws is conferred upon the Association [s. 6(2)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may be passed (i) for the direction and management of the Association, (ii) for the admission to the study and practice of the profession of architecture, (iii) prescribing all rules considered necessary for the maintenance of the dignity and honour of the profession, and (iv) fixing annual fees [ss. 6(2) and 14(1)].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws, and any amendments, require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 6(3); Alta. Reg. 161/68].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may be amended by a simple majority of members in good standing present and voting at an annual or special meeting. Written notice of the proposed amendment must be submitted to the Honorary Secretary least fifteen days prior to the meeting, and a copy should be forwarded with the notice of the meeting to all members in good standing [Alta. Reg. 161/68].

(v) Publication The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 161/68 (amended 12/70; 37/70).

3. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act

(i) Competent Body Rule-making power is divided between the Council and the Institute [ss. 9(1), 10(1), 12 and 19(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter (a) The council may pass by-laws and resolutions relating to the carrying out and exercise of the objects and powers of the Institute [s. 9(1)]. (b) The council may pass by-laws prescribing (i) the terms and conditions upon which persons desiring to become members of the Institute may become articled as students to members of the Institute, (ii) the curriculum of studies to be pursued by articled students, (iii) the time required to be served under articles, (iv) the conditions for and the form of application to be made by students for examination to entitle them to become members of the Institute, and (v) the scale of fees to be paid by persons applying for examination [s. 10(1)]. (c) The *council* may *adopt* a tariff of fees that may be demanded by members of the Institute for their services and may amend the tariff from time to time [s. 19(1)]. (d) The *Institute* may by *by-law* regulate the conduct of students articled to members of the Institute and the investigation into the conduct of such students [s. 12].

(iii) *Approval Required*

(a) *By-laws* of the council relating to the carrying out and exercise of the objects and powers of the Institute cease to be in effect unless confirmed at a general meetin of the Institute called for that purpose or at the next annual meetin [s. 9(2)]. (b) By-laws relating to *articling* and *examination* of students require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 10(1)]. (c) Adoption of, and

	amendment to, a tariff of fees requires the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Institute [s. 19(1)].
(iv) Amendments	By-laws passed by the council relating to the carrying out and exercise of the objects and powers of the Institut may be amended, varied or otherwise dealt with by the Institute at an annual general meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose [s. 9(3)].
(v) Publication	No by-laws have been filed under the Regulations Act.

4. The Chiropractic Profession Act

(i) Competent Body	The power to make by-laws is conferred upon the council [s. 6].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may be made governing (i) the duties of the executive committee and the council, (ii) the admission of persons into membership of the Association and the fees to be paid for registration and renewal of registration, (iii) the keeping of a

register of members, (iv) the voti by the Association of the necessar funds for the activities of counci and the performance of its duties, (v) the discipline and conduct of members of the Association, includi the regulation or prohibition of advertising, (vi) the investigatio of any complaint of unprofessional conduct, incompetency or want of skill on the part of any member of the Association, (vii) the calling meetings of the council and the procedure to be followed and the right to vote at such meetings, (viii) the amounts payable to the Association, and (ix) any other matters deemed proper for the bette carrying out of the affairs of the Association [s. 6].

(iii) Approval Required	By-laws require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s.
(iv) Amendments	No special procedure is prescribed.
(v) Publication	The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 19/67 (amended 120/69).

(vi) *Special Provisions* — The *Chiropractic Appraisal Board*, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is empowered to make such *rules* as it considers necessary with respect to the educational and professional qualifications of applicants for registration as chiropractors [ss. 10 and 11].

5. *The Dental Association Act*

(i) *Competent Body* — The power to make *rules*, *regulations* and *by-laws* is conferred upon the *Board of Directors* [s. 12(1)].

(ii) *Subject-Matter* — Such rules, regulations and by-laws may be made as are necessary for the better guidance, government, discipli and regulation of the board and of th profession of dentistry and for the carrying out of the Act [s. 12(1)]. More particularly *by-laws* may be made (a) governing (i) the time and place of the annual election of directors of the association, (ii) th nomination of candidates, (iii) the appointment of a presiding officer,

(iv) the form of ballot to be used, (v) the procedure for the holding of the election and determin the directors elected, (vi) the divi of the Province into electoral divis and the number of directors to be elected from each, (vii) the term of office of each director elected and its date of commencement, and (viii) the number of directors to be electe and the members of the Association w are *ex officio* directors [s. 6(1)]; (b) delegating to any class or classes of persons, not being members of the Association, the performance of certain duties of a dental nature [s. 12(4)]; (c) fixing the annual fee payable by members of the Association [s. 13]; (d) providing for the issue of licences to practice as specialists, and prescribing the period of duration of such licenses and the conditions to be met before they may be renewed [s. 33(2)]; and (e) governing the summary investigation of complaints against members of the Association [s. 48a].

(iii) Approval Required

Rules, regulations and by-laws require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 12(2)]. A by-law fixing the annual fees payable by members is of no effect until it has been confirmed by a majority vote at a regular meeting of the Association at which the notice circulated to members indicates a change in the annual fees [s. 13(2)].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may be repealed, amended, or added to by a two-thirds vote of the Directors present at any meeting of the Board [Alta. Reg. 325/62, as amended by 373/64, 425/67, 213/68, and 38/70].

(v) Publication

Copies of rules, regulations and by-laws, with the order in council approving them, are required to be published in *The Alberta Gazette* [s. 12(2)]. The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 325/62 (amended by 495/62, 24/63, 473/64, 548/64, 425/67, 58/68, 213/68, 38/70].

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

(i) Competent Body — The power to make by-laws is conferred upon the association [s. 12].

(ii) Subject-Matter — By-laws may be passed (a) governing (i) the keeping of a register of members, (ii) the fees payable for registration, (iii) the voting by the association of the funds necessa for the activities and duties of the council, (iv) the discipline and conduct of members, (v) the investigation of complaints of unprofessiona conduct, incompetency or lack of skill, (vi) the expulsion or suspension of any member for unprofessional conduct, incompetency or lack of skill, (vii) the reinstatemen of any member who has been expelled suspended, (viii] the meetings and procedure of council, and the manner of and qualifications for voting; (b) prescribing the manner of investing the funds of the associatio (c) fixing the location of the head office; (d) setting out the duties of the officers and the times and places of the meetings of the association; (e) providing for the payment of annual dues; (f) providing for the suspension of members in arrears of dues; (g) providing for the reinstatement of members upon payment of arrears of dues, and (h) providing for such other matters or things as are necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the association [s. 12].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 12].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may be repealed, amended or replaced by a two-thirds majority vote of the Active and Honorary Life members present in person or by proxy at the Annual Meeting or any other Special or General meeting of the Association called for the purpose. Written notice of proposed amendments should be sent to each member thirty days prior to the meeting [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

(v) Publication	The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 211/68.

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968

(i) Competent Body	Power to pass by-laws is conferred upon the Association [s. 5(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may be passed relating to (i) the election of the council, (ii) the appointment of such office as may be necessary for carrying ou the objects and purposes of the Association, (iii) the government a discipline of members, licensees an permit holders, (iv) the management the Association's property, (v) the maintenance of the Association and the fixing and collection of fees, (vi) the registration of members and licensees in the Association, (vii) the establishment of categories for, and enrolment of, engineers-in-training, geologists-in-training, geophysicists-in-training and studen and the assessment of fees therefor, (viii) the time, place and conduct of the annual and other meetings of

the Association, (ix) the establishment of divisions and sections of the Association and the rules and regulations governing their operation, and (x) all such other matters as the council considers necessary or convenient for the management of the Association, the conduct of its business, and the promotion of its welfare [s. 5(1)].

(iii) Approval Required

Any by-law (or amendment or repeal thereof) requires ratification by a two-thirds vote of members at a properly convened meeting of the Association, and approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 5(2)].

(iv) Amendments

Amendments are not effective unless ratified by a two-thirds vote of members at a properly convened meeting of the Association; details of the amendment must be disclosed in a notice served on the members at least fourteen days prior to the meeting [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

(v) Publication	The Regulations Act is made express applicable to by-laws of the Association [s. 12(3)]. The by-law appear as Alta. Reg. 150/69.
(vi) Special Provisions	The council is empowered to make rules (a) providing for the composi and tenure of office of the discipl committee, (b) governing the proceedings of the discipline committe and (c) prescribing the procedure for preliminary investigations and for proceedings before the council [s. 29(4)].

8. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act

(i) Competent Body	Power to pass by-laws is conferred upon the Corporation (i.e., The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta) [s. 12(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may be passed (a) governing (i) the discipline and welfare of the members, (ii) the management of the Institute's property, (iii) banking and finance, (iv) the election of members to the council, (v) the procedure to be adopted at

meetings of the corporation and the council, (vi) the registration of members and the issue of registration certificates, (vii) the removal of names from the register and the cancellation of registration certificates, (viii) the investigation of complaints of unprofessional conduct, (ix) the expulsion or suspension of any member for unprofessional conduct or non-payment of fees, (x) the reinstatement of any member who has been expelled or suspended; (b) prescribing qualifications for and the rights of active members, associate members and other classes of membership; (c) prescribing examinations for applicants to qualify as members; (d) prescribing rules of professional conduct; (e) prescribing annual fees and fees payable by a person applying for membership; (f) providing for affiliation with any University in Canada; (g) fixing the location of the head office; and (h) providing for such other matters or things as are necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the corporation [s. 12(1)].

(iii) Approval Required A by-law (or any amendment) in order to take effect requires ratification by the Association at an annual general meeting or at general meeting called for that purpose [s. 12(2)]. Any by-law may be annulled by the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 12(3)].

(iv) Amendments No special procedure is prescribed.

(v) Publication No by-laws have been filed under The Regulations Act.

9. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965

(i) Competent Body Power to make by-laws is conferred upon the Association [s. 6(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter By-laws may be made (i) for the government and discipline of members and articled pupils; (ii) for the management of the Association, its property and funds; (iii) prescribin the registration fees, annual fees and other fees payable to the

Association, (iv) for the maintenance of the Association by an annual levy upon the members; (v) respecting the calling and conduct of the meetings of the Association and council; (vi) respecting the time and place of the annual meeting and special meetings of the Association and the notice necessary therefor; (vii) prescribing the manner of proof of good character of candidates for registration of members; (viii) prescribing forms to be used for any purpose under this Act or the by-laws; (ix) prescribing the information that may be entered in the register with respect to a member; (x) prescribing the rights of inactive members; (xi) respecting the transfer of articles of service; (xii) providing for any other matter pertaining to the management of the Association's affairs, and the exercise of its powers and duties; (xiii) with regard to elections (a) providing the procedure for the nomination of candidates, (b) providing for the appointment or designation of presiding officers, (c) prescribing the forms to be used, (d) prescribin the procedure for holding elections and determining the candidates elected, (e) defining acts that constitute offences in connection wit elections; and (xiv) with regard to disciplinary procedure (a) providing for the preliminary investigation of complaints against members and prescribing the powers and duties of the member or members appointed to conduct the investigation, (b) governing proceedings of the discipl committee, and (c) governing proceed before the council in matters pertaining to discipline [ss. 6(1), 12(2), and 39].

(iii) Approval Required

The validity of by-laws is dependent upon ratification by a majority vote of the members of the Associati at an annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose and

	approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 6(2)].
(iv) Amendments	No special procedure is prescribed.
(v) Publication	The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 91/66.

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

(i) Competent Body	Power to make rules is conferred upon the Benchers [s. 6(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	Rules may be made for the government of the Society, the management and conduct of its business and affairs and for the exercise or carrying out of the powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Society or the Benchers by any statute [s. 6(1)]. More particularly, (a) rules may be made (i) prescribing the manner of proof as to matters required to be proven by applicants for admission as students-at-law or for enrolment as members, (ii) fixing the fees payable to the Society for the admission of students-at-law or the enrolment of members, the fees payable annually

by members and any other fees incidental to the conduct of the business and affairs of the Society, (iii) providing, with respect to any rule, that a member is suspended with notice or investigation upon contravening that rule, if it require the member to pay a fee or assessment file a document or do any other act by a specified or ascertainable date, and providing for the reinstatement of a member so suspended, (iv) providing for the striking off the ro of the name of a member who has been suspended for a period of at least two years pursuant to rules made under the preceding clause, (v) providing for the reinstatement of members and students-at-law under suspension, of former members whose name have been struck off the roll, and of former students-at-law whose articles have been terminated, as the case may be, and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which reinstatement may be granted, (vi) providing for the reinstatement of inactive members as active members and prescribing the terms and conditions upon which reinstatement may be granted, (vii) governing matters related to the operation of bar admission courses and prescribing fees for enrolment in such courses, (viii) prescribing the terms and conditions upon which approval for enrolment of outside counsel may be given, (ix) providing for the establishment and operation of a plan or plans to provide legal aid to persons in need thereof in civil and criminal matters, (x) requiring members to open and keep trust accounts for clients' money at a chartered bank, a treasury branch or a corporation that is approved under The Trustee Act, (xi) requiring members to keep books of account and records containing particulars and information as to moneys received, held or paid for or on account of clients, requiring the furnishing of evidence that those accounts and records are being kept and maintained and providing for the inspection of those books and records from time to time by the officers, auditors or agents of the Society, (xii) requiring any member to pay to the Society the cost of any inspectio or audit of his books and accounts where the rules under the preceding clauses have not been complied with, (xiii) providing for the administrati of the special relief fund, (xiv) governing the use of libraries maintained wholly or partly by funds of the Society, and providing for the levying of assessments against the membership of the Society or the members in any area, for the purpose of recovering the cost of lost books, (xv) prescribing the information that may be entered in the roll [s. 6(2)]; (b) with regard to elections, rules may be made (i) providing the procedu for the nomination of candidates, (ii) prescribing the circumstances under which a member is not entitled to vote, (iii) providing for the division of the Province into districts and prescribing the number of Benchers to be elected from each district, (iv) providing for the appointment or designation of presiding officers for the election, (v) prescribing the forms to be used, (vi) prescribing the procedure to be used for the holding of the elections and for determining the Benchers elected [s. 12(1)]; (c) with regard to discipline, rules may be made (i) providing for the making of preliminary investigations into any matter regarding the conduct of a member or a student-at-law, whether a complaint is made or not, (ii) governing proceedings of the Discipline Committee, prescribing the powers and duties of the Committee and its chairman, (iii) prescribing the powers and duties of a person conducting a preliminary investigation and of an investigating committee, (iv) prescribing the procedure for preliminary investigations and for proceedings of the investigating committee, (v) governing proceedings before the Benchers in matters pertaining to discipline [s. 47]; (d) with respect to the Assurance Fund, rules may be made (i) respecting the administration of the fund, (ii) providing for the levying upon the active members of an annual assessment of such amount as may be fixed by the Benchers from time to time for the purpose of maintaining and augmenting the fund, (iii) providing for the charging to the fund of expenses incurred by a custodian in connection with audits, investigations and hearings pertaining to members' accoun (iv) providing for the exemption of categories of active members from the payment of annual assessments and the conditions on which the exemption may be given, (v) prescribing the conditions to be met before any claim may be paid from the fund [s. 76(2)];

(e) with respect to the Professional Liability Claims Fund, rules may be made (i) specifying the purposes for which the fund may be used, (ii) respecting the administration of the fund, (iii) providing for the levying upon active members of an annual assessment of such amount as may be fixed by the Benchers from time to time for the purpose of maintaining and augmenting the fund, (iv) providing for the exemption of active members from the payment of annual assessments, and from entitlement to indemnification from the fund or under a group contract, as the case may be, and the conditions on which the exemptions may be made, (v) governing the payments and recovery of the whole or part of any deductible amounts, (vi) prescribing the deductible amount and the maximum amount that may be paid from the fund in respect of any professional liability claim, (vii) prescribing the conditions to be met before any claim may be paid from the fund, (viii) prescribing classes of professional liability claims in respect of which no payment or parti payment only shall be made from the fund, (ix) providing for any matter or procedure in connection with the filing, settling, administration and payment of claims made against the fund [s. 84b(2) and (4)]; and (f) with respect to Group Insurance, rul may be made (i) providing for any matter or procedure in connection with the filing, settling, administration and payment of claims made against the insurer under the group contract and which is not otherwise provided for in the group contract, and (ii) respecting the notice requi to be given by an active member to t Society of a claim or possible claim against him for which the insurer ma be liable for indemnification under the group contract [s. 84c(3)].

(iii) Approval Required none

(iv) Amendments	No special procedure is prescribed.
(v) Publication	The Rules of the Law Society are published as Alta. Reg. 3/67 (amended by 65/67, 311/67, 475/67, 42/68, 227/68, 389/68, 97/69, 217/69, 303/69, 340/69, 344/69, 35/70, 113/70).

11. The Medical Profession Act

(i) Competent Body	The power to make rules, regulations and by-laws is conferred upon the council [ss. 14(2), 19, 26(1), 27(2), 29, 34(4), 37(1), 40 and 41(1)].
(ii) Subject Matter	(a) The council may make such regulations for regulating the procedure in respect of election as it thinks expedient and as are not contrary to the Act [s. 19]; (b) the council may determine (i) that elections shall be held annually, (ii) the number of members of the council to be elected at any such annual election, (iii) the district for which each such member is to be elected [s. 14(2)]; (c) the council may make rules and regulations with

regard to the times and places of meetings of the council and the mode of summoning the meetings [s. 26(1)]; (d) the quorum of the council may be fixed by *by-law* [s. 27(2)]; (e) the council by *by-law* or *resolution* may fix the fees and travelling expenses to be paid to council members in respect o attendance at meetings [s. 29]; (f) the council may make such *rules* and *regulations* governing the registrati in the Educational Register as it deems advisable [s. 34(4)]; (g) annual fees are determined by *by-law* of the council [s. 37(1)]; (h) the council may make *rules* and *regulatio* for (i) the well-being and disciplin of the council, (ii) the conduct of the affairs of the council, (iii) th promotion of medical and surgical knowledge, (iv) the disposition of funds of the council, (v) the discharge of the duties and obligati imposed upon the council or any of i committees under the Act [s. 40]; an

	(i) the council may make rules and regulations for (i) the creation of a special fund, (ii) the applicatio of the fund to the relief of aged, infirm or disabled members of the College and the dependants of deceased members, and (iii) the administration of the fund [s. 41(1)].
(iii) Approval Required	None
(iv) Amendments	There is no general procedure indicated. The only relevant direction relates to making by-laws. Notice of intention to move a by-law must be given either two weeks before the meeting or at the previous meeting; notice may, however, be waived by a unanimous vote of council. The by-law is given a first reading at one session of a meeting, and at a subsequent session given a second and third reading [Alta. Reg. 345/69].
(v) Publication	The rules, regulations and by-laws of the College are published as Alta. Reg. 345/69 (amended 54/70].

12. The Naturopathy Act ["Association" provisions]

(i) Competent Body	The Association is empowered to pass by-laws [s. 4(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may provide for (i) the government, discipline and welfare of members, (ii) the management of the Association's property, (iii) the maintenance of the Association by levying contributions or otherwise, (iv) all such other purposes as are deemed necessary or convenient for the working or management of the Association, (v) the payment of a fee not exceeding fifty dollars by each applicant for registration or interim registration (vi) the payment of fees by the members of the Association, (vii) the admission of naturopaths into membership in the Association, and the qualifications as to education and character required of a naturopath for admission into the Association, (viii) the examination of applicants for registration as members of the Association, (ix) the number of

persons and officers for the council of management, (x) the appointment of a registrar, and (xi) the manner of election of council members and their terms of office [ss. 4(1), 5(1) and (2), and 6(1)].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws (and amendments) require ratification by the Association at an annual general meeting or at a general meeting called for that purpose [s. 4(3)].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may be amended by the Association at any annual session by a two-thirds vote, provided that notice of the amendment is published in the Journal or mailed to each member at least thirty days before the meeting [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

(v) Publication

The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 315/57.

13. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act

(i) Competent Body

(a) The Guild is empowered to make by-laws [s. 14(1)]. (b) The

Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board may make regulations [s. 32].

(ii) Subject-Matter

(1) The Guild may make by-laws providing for (i) the government and discipline of the members of the Guild, (ii) the purchase, management and sale of the property of the Guild, (iii) the maintenance of the Guild by levy or contribution or otherwise, (iv) the management of the Guild generally, (v) the advancement of the standards of ophthalmic dispensers, (vi) the advancement of standards for ophthalmic appliances, (vii) enrolment fees and annual fees, (viii) the calling and conduct of its meetings and proceedings, (ix) the appointment, duties and removal of officers or servants of the Guild and their remuneration, (x) the time and place of the annual meeting and other meetings of the Guild and the notice necessary, (xi) any other matter or thing pertaining to the management and affairs of the Guild [s. 14(1)].

(2) The Guild may also make by-laws governing the election of the president, the vice-president and the members of council, and in particular may provide for (i) the time and place of the election, (ii) the division of the Province into electoral districts, (iii) the nomination and qualifications of candidates, (iv) the appointment of a presiding officer, (v) the form of ballot to be used, (vi) the procedure for the holding of the election and determining the persons elected, and (vii) the duration of the terms of office of the persons elected [s. 15(1)]. (3) The Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board may make regulations (i) prescribing standards of competency and proficiency to be maintained and observed by members of the Guild, (ii) prescribing standards of quality of ophthalmic appliances supplied by members of the Guild, (iii) governing the time, place and manner of examinations of applicants

for certificates of competency and for special certificates of competency in dispensing contact lenses, (iv) prescribing the qualifications of applicants for certificates of competency that may be accepted by the Board without the necessity for the taking of examinations, (v) prescribing the manner of proof as to technical qualifications, experience, educatio and good character, (vi) providing for any matter in connection with applications for the issuing of certificates of competency or specia certificates of competency in dispensing contact lenses, (vii) prescribing the conditions under whi a certificate of competency or a special certificate of competency in dispensing contact lenses may be cancelled, (viii) providing for the maintenance of records of the Board, (ix) providing for the establishment of educational, training and apprenticeship programmes and prescribing the qualifications of persons to be admitted to apprenticeship and the length of apprenticeship, (x) providing for the rules of procedure of the Board, (xi) prescribing the fees payable to the Department of Public Health in connection with applications to the Board, the issuing of certificates, examinations, or any service provided by the Board, (xii) prescribing forms for use in connection with the regulations, (xiii) specifying the contraventions of the regulations that constitute offences, and (xiv) governing any other matter considered necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act [s. 32].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws of the Guild and regulations of the Board require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [ss. 13(1) and 32].

(iv) Amendments

No direction is given with regard to regulations of the Board. By-laws of the Guild may only be passed at an annual general meeting or at a general meeting called for that purpose [s. 13(2)].

(v) Publication

The by-laws of the Guild are published as Alta. Reg. 572/65; the regulations of the Board appear as Alta. Reg. 177/69.

(vi) Special Provisions

The Investigating Committee appoint by the council of the Guild is empowered to regulate (i) the convening, notice, place, managemen conduct and adjournment of its meet (ii) the mode of deciding questions (iii) its rules of procedure and evidence, and (iv) generally, the transaction and management of its business [s. 21(2)].

14. The Optometry Act, 1966

(i) Competent Body

The Association is empowered to make by-laws by special resolution [s. 4 A special resolution is one either passed at a general meeting of the Association, of which two weeks' written notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution has been given, by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members of the Association [s. 4(4); Alta. Reg. 71/67].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may be made providing for (i) the government, discipline and welfare of members, (ii) the management of the Association's property, (iii) the payment of registration fees, (iv) the maintenance of the Association by levying contributions or otherwise, (v) the payment of fees by members, (vi) the number of members to be elected to council, (vii) the term of office of council members, (viii) the procedure for the nomination of candidates, (ix) the appointment or designation of presiding officers for the election, (x) the forms to be used, (xi) the procedure to be used in the holding of elections and for determinin the persons elected, (xii) the preliminary investigation of complaints against members and the powers and duties of the member(s) appointed to conduct the investigation, (xiii) the proceedings of the discipline committee (xiv) proceedings before council in

	matters pertaining to discipline, and (xv) any other matters considere necessary or convenient for the working or management of the Association or the advancement of the profession of optometry [ss. 4(1 7(2), 8(2) and 19].
(iii) Approval Required	The approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council is required [s. 4(2)].
(iv) Amendments	Amendments may be made only by special resolution [Alta. Reg. 71/67
(v) Publication	The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 71/67 (amended by 241 /68).
(vi) Special Provisions	The discipline committee is empowere to regulate (a) the convening, notic place, management, conduct and adjournment of its meetings, (b) the mode of deciding questions, (c) its rules of procedure and evidence, and (d) generally, the transaction and management of its business [s. 20(4)

15. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i) Competent Body	Power to make by-laws, rules and regulations is conferred upon the Council [s. 20(1)]. The Association is also empowered to make by-laws [s. 8(3)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	(1) The council may make such by-laws, rules, and regulations as it considers necessary for carrying out the objects of the Association and, in particular, may (i) fix the examination fee, registration fee, annual fee or other fees to be paid by pharmaceutical internes or members of the Association, (ii) provide for the regulation of the meetings and proceedings of the Association and the council, (iii) provide for the appointment and remuneration of teachers, examiners, inspectors, and such other persons as the council may employ and prescribing their duties, (iv) provide for the remuneration and expenses of members of the council or of persons employed by the council in attending its sittings or engaging upon the

business of the council, (v) provide for the depositing and disbursements of the funds of the Association, (vi) provide that the annual fee of any member that remain unpaid for a period to be specified in the by-laws be, on the expiration of such period, increased to an amount specified in the by-laws, (vii) provide that the annual fees of non-resident or non-practising members be on a different basis from those of active members, (viii) provi that each active member be supplied with and keep prominently displayed in his place of business a certifica showing that he is a member of the Association, (ix) provide for the striking off the register and suspension from practice as a member of the Association any member for non-payment of fees due to the Association and for the reinstatemen of such member upon such terms as th council decides, and (x) prescribe t qualifications of pharmaceutical internes and the terms and conditions of interneship [s. 20(1)]. (2) The council may establish, by by-law or by means of a code of ethics or otherwise, rules governing the conduct of members and internes of the Association in the practice of their profession, including advertising practices [s. 20(2)]. (3) The council by resolution is empowered to add any substance to, or remove any substance from, the list of substances in any part of Schedules A or B, and may similarly move a substance from one part of one Schedule to another part of the same Schedule or to a part of the other Schedule [s. 34(1)]. (4) The Association by by-law may provide for the election of councillors by certain classes of persons, and may designate and define the class of persons who may be represented by a councillor [s. 8(3)].

(iii) Approval Required

Any by-law, rule, regulation, or resolution of the Council pursuant to section 34, requires the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [ss. 20(4) and 34(1)].

(iv) Amendments

Any by-laws may be amended, altered or repealed in whole or in part at any meeting of the council, or at any annual general meeting of the Association if notice of the intention to do so is given in accordance with the by-laws [s. 20(3)]

(v) Publication

The rules, regulations and by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 453/65 (amended by 246/69) Resultions of the Council pursuant to section 34 are published as Alta. Reg. 4/68. The Regulations Act is expressed to apply to resolutions under section 34, and they do not come into effect until thirty days after their publication in the Gazette [s. 34(2)].

16. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act

(i) Competent Body

The Association is empowered to make by-laws [s. 12(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may be made (a) governing (i) the keeping of a register of members, (ii) the fees payable by a person applying for registration, (iii) the voting by the Association of the funds necessary for the activities and duties of the council, (iv) the discipline and conduct of members, (v) the investigation of complaints of unprofessional conduct, incompetency or want of skill on the part of members, (vi) the expulsion or suspension of any member for unprofessional conduct, incompetency or lack of skill, (vii) the reinstatement of any member who has been expelled or suspended, and (viii) the meetings of the council, the procedure to be followed, the manner of voting, and the qualifications for voting; (b) prescribing the manner of investing the funds of the Association; (c) fixing the location of the head office; (d) setting out the duties of the officers and the times and places of the meetings of the Association; (e) providing for the payment of annual dues; (f) providing for the suspension of members in arrears of dues; (g) providing for the reinstatement of members upon the payment of arrears of dues; and (h) providing for such other matters or things as are necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the Association [s. 12(1)].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 12(2)].

(iv) Amendments

It is provided that rules and regulations may be amended at the Annual General Meeting [Alta. Reg. 638/57].

(v) Publication

It is enacted that by-laws do not come into force until they have been published in the Gazette [s. 12(2)]. The by-laws appear as Alta. Reg. 638/57 (amended by 304/67, 237/68, 233/69).

17. The Podiatry Act

(i) Competent Body	The Association is empowered to pass by-laws [s. 4(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may be passed relating to (a) the election of the council and membership of the council, (b) the appointment of a registrar and such other officers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Association, (c) the government and discipline of members, (d) the management of its property, (e) the maintenance of the Association and the fixing and collection of fees and contributions, (f) the registration of members, (g) the time, place and conduct of the annual and other meetings of the Association, and (h) all such other things as the council may consider necessary or convenient for the management of the Association, the conduct of its business and promotion of its welfare [ss. 4(1) and 5(1)].
(iii) Approval Required	By-laws may be passed only at an annual general meeting of the

Association or at a general meeting called for that purpose [s. 4(2)]. The approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council is required [s. 4(1)].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may be altered or amended at any general meeting of the Association by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership prese at the meeting, provided that notice of motion of the proposed alteration has been given with the notice callin the meeting [Alta. Reg. 195/65].

(v) Publication

The Secretary is required to forward to the appropriate Minister a copy of the by-laws and any subsequent amendments in order that they may be published in the Gazette [Alta. Reg 195/65]. The by-laws currently appear as Alta. Reg. 195/65.

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

(i) Competent Body

The council is empowered to make by-laws [s. 9(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may be made (i) governing the management of the property and affairs of the Association; (ii) providing for the maintenance of the Association; (iii) providing for the organization of the district associations and for the delegation to them of such powers and functions as the council considers proper; (iv) governing the discipline and conduct of members; (v) fixing registration fees, annual membership fees and other fees; (vi) governing (a) the investigation of complaints, (b) the expulsion or suspension of any member, and (c) the reinstatement of any member who has been expelled or suspended; (vii) setting out the duties of the officers and the times and places of the meetings of the council and of the Association; (viii) governing the conduct of meetings of the council and of the Association; (ix) governing the election and removal of members of the council; (x) providing for the suspension of members in arrears of dues and for the reinstatement of members on payment of arrears of dues; (xi) establishing one or more classes of membership and prescribin the conditions of membership and the rights and privileges of each class; and (xii) providing for such other matters or things as are necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the Association [ss. 9(1) and 10]

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws are subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Counci [ss. 9(1) and 10].

(iv) Amendments

By-laws may not be altered, amended or added to except (a) by an extra-ordinary resolution voted on at a general or annual meeting of the Association (a write-in vote must be mailed to every member with the noti of meeting and of motion); or (b) by an unanimous vote of the council (such alterations, amendments and additions, unless in the meantime confirmed by a general meeting of the Association, have force only until the next annual meeting following their approval, and in default of confirmation are null and void) [Alta. Reg. 411/67].

(iv) Publication

The by-laws of the Association are published as Alta. Reg. 411/67.

19. The Psychologists Act [Part I]

(i) Competent Body

The Association is empowered to make by-laws [s. 8(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may be made (a) governing (i) membership and the keeping of a register of members, (ii) the fees payable to a person applying for membership, (iii) the voting by the Association of the funds necessary for the activities and duties of the council, (iv) the discipline and conduct of members, (v) the investigation of complaints of unprofessional conduct, incompetency or want of skill on the part of members, (vi) the expulsion or suspension of any member for unprofessional conduct, incompetency or lack of skill, (vii) the reinstatement of any member who has been expelled or suspended, and (viii) the meetings of the council, the procedure to be followed and the manner of voting thereat and the qualifications for voting; (b) prescribing the manner of investing the funds of the Association; (c) setting out the duties of the office and the times and places of the meetings of the Association; (d) providing for the payment of annual dues; (e) providing for the suspensi of members in arrears of dues; (f) providing for the reinstatement of members upon the payment of arrears of dues; (g) governing the granting honorary and associate memberships i the Association; (h) providing for the holding of conferences and meetings of an informative or cultura nature and the publication of magazin periodicals and single papers; (i) providing for reciprocal membership agreements with psychologist associations in other provinces whose stipulated qualifications for

	membership are at least the equivalent of those required under this Act; and (j) providing for such other matters or things as are necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the Association [s. 8(1)].
(iii) Approval Required	None
(iv) Amendments	Twelve days' notice of amendment must be given and a two-thirds majority vote obtained at a general meeting [Alta. Reg. 38/64].
(v) Publication	The Association appears to be governed by the by-laws filed under the Psychologists Association Act as Alta. Reg. 38/64.

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

(i) Competent Body	The Association is empowered to make by-laws; and power to make by-laws, rules and regulations is also conferre upon the council [ss. 5 and 9(1)].
(ii) Subject-Matter	(1) The Association may pass by-laws for (a) the government and instruction of its members; (b) the management of its property; (c) the compilation and

keeping of a register of its members and the admission of members including the admission of duly qualified persons (i) who have received degrees, diplomas or certificates of proficiency from approved institutions for the traini of teachers of music, or (ii) who ha in lieu of such qualifications passe such examinations as may be prescrib under the authority of this Act and met satisfactorily such other tests as may be so prescribed; (d) the recognition by and affiliation with the Association of local societies or associations composed of members of the Association; and (e) such oth purposes as are necessary for the management and operation of the Association and the conduct of its affairs [s. 5]. (2) The council may make by-laws, rules and regulations governing (a) registration of members of the Association and the issue of registration certificates; (b) the appointment, function, duties, remuneration and removal of officers or servants of the Association; (c) the amount and method of collection of the registration fees and the annual fee to be paid by members; (d) the discipline of members, including (i) their suspensio expulsion and reinstatement, and (ii) the removal of the names of expelled members from the register; (e) the examination of applicants for registration; (f) the constitution of committees and their duties; and (g) t conduct in all other particulars of th affairs of the Association [s. 9(2)].

(3) By-laws of the Association may provide for the manner of election and term of office of council members [ss. 6(2) and 7].

(iii) Approval Required — None.

(iv) Amendments — No special procedure is prescribed.

(v) Publication — By-laws, rules and regulations have not been filed under The Regulations Act.

21. The Registered Nurses Act

(i) Competent Body — Power to pass by-laws is conferred upon the Association [s. 9(1)].

(ii) Subject-Matter

By-laws may relate to (a) the election of the council and officers of the Association; (b) the time, place and conduct of the annual and other meetings of the Associatio (c) the management of the property, affairs and internal organization an administration of the Association; (d) the maintenance of the Associati and the fixing and collecting of annual and other fees; (e) the admission and registration of member and their government and discipline including suspension and expulsion; and (f) the issue of certificates of registration and annual certifica to members of the Association and the revocation thereof [s. 9(1)].

(iii) Approval Required

None.

(iv) Amendments

It is simply enacted that the Association may alter, amend or repea any by-law [s. 9(2)].

(v) Publication

The by-laws of the Association are nc filed under The Regulations Act. Alt Reg. 242/60 consists exclusively of regulations governing Schools of Nursing.

22. The Social Workers Act [Part I]

(i) Competent Body	Power to make by-laws is conferred upon the council [s. 7]. (It may, however, be noted that the terminology of the section is not consistent.)
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may be made for carrying out the objects of the Association and, more particularly, may (a) govern (i) membership, registration, suspension, cancellation, and reinstatement of members and registered social workers, (ii) application and annual fees for members and registered social workers, (iii) the rights, duties and powers of members, (iv) the creation, powers, duties and functions of committees, (v) the appointment of officers of the Association and the conditions and terms of appointment and remuneration, (vi) the procedure for investigating complaints, and (vii) the investing of funds; (b) concern (i) the regulation, procedure and administration of elections, (ii) the number of council members to constitute a

	quorum, and (iii) rules of procedure and evidence in connection with disciplinary proceedings; and (c) provide (i) for reciprocal membership agreements with other provinces, both for members and registered social workers, and (ii) any other matters necessary to carry on the affairs and business of the Association [s. 7].
(iii) Approval Required	By-laws of the council are of no effect until they have been approved in writing by the Minister of Social Development [s. 8].
(iv) Amendments	No special procedure is prescribed.
(v) Publication	No by-laws have been filed under The Regulations Act.

23. The Teaching Profession Act

(i) Competent Body	Power to pass by-laws is conferred upon the Association in general meeting [s. 9].
(ii) Subject-Matter	By-laws may deal with (i) the electio of the executive council and officers of the Association; (ii) the formatio

government, management and dissolution of local associations; (iii) the management of the Association's property and affairs and its own internal organization and administration; (iv) the maintenance of the association and the fixing and collecting of annual and other fees; (v) the time, place and conduct of the annual and other meetings of the Association; (vi) conditions for associate, life and student membership (vii) standards of professional conduc a code of ethics, the establishment of a discipline committee, and the discipline of members for breaches of such standards; and (viii) all such other matters as are deemed necessary or convenient for the management of the Association and the promotion of its welfare or the conduct of its business [ss. 6(3), (4), (6) and 9].

(iii) Approval Required

By-laws relating to discipline, and any amendments or repeals thereof, but no others, require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 15(1)].

(iv) Amendments

Amendments, etc., may be proposed by the Executive Council, the Annual Representative Assembly or any local, amendments proposed by either of the latter two bodies bein then considered by the Executive Council, which may make drafting changes. An electoral ballot form, embodying the proposed amendment, is sent by the Executive Secretary to t secretary of each local. At the next general meeting of each local t proposed amendment is voted upon, an the result is notified to the Execut Council. The result is reported at the next Annual Representative Assem and if there was a majority in favou of the amendment it is submitted to the vote of the Assembly. If a two-thirds majority vote of the Annual Representative Assembly in favour of the amendment is obtained, the amendment is declared by the Executive Council to be in force [Alta. Reg. 327/64].

(v) Publication

The General By-laws of the Associati are published as Alta. Reg. 327/64 (amended 339/65). The Disciplinary By-laws are published as Alta. Reg. 287/64 (amended 332/65).

24. *The Veterinary Surgeons Act*

(i) *Competent Body*

General power to pass *by-laws* is conferred upon the *Association* [s. 5(1)]; a limited competence to make *rules* and *by-laws* is enjoyed by the *Council* [s. 23(2)].

(ii) *Subject-Matter*

(1) The *Association* may pass by-laws providing for (i) the government and discipline of its members, (ii) the management of its property, (iii) the maintenance of the Association by levying contributions or otherwise, (iv) the payment of annual membership fees, (v) the payment of registration fees, (vi) the election of council members, and (vii) the convening of meetings of the Association and the manner of voting [ss. 5(1), 6(2) and 11(3), (4), and (6)]. (2) In connection with the Veterinary School, the *council* may by rule or by-law prescribe preliminary and other examinations and appoint and pay

	examiners [s. 23(2)].
(iii) Approval Required	By-laws, and any amendments, require the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council [s. 5(3)].
(iv) Amendments	By-laws may be amended only by a majority vote taken at a general meeting. Proposed amendments must be forwarded to the Secretary at leas one full month prior to the general meeting, and the Secretary must send a copy of the proposed amendments to each member of the Association at lea two weeks before the meeting [Alta. Reg. 108/57].
(v) Publication	By-laws do not come into force until they have been published in the *Gazette* [s. 5(3)]. The by-laws appea as Alta. Reg. 108/57 (amended by 308/ 391/60, 249/63, 222/65, 369/66, and 276/68).
(vi) Special Provisions	A standing committee on by-laws and rules is appointed annually [s. 9(1)]

Section C : Admission

1. The Agrologists Act

(i) Classes of Membership

The Act and the by-laws make provision for ordinary membership, membership as an agrologist in training, senior membership [ss. 20 and 22; Alta. Reg. 376/67].

(ii) Educational Requirements

(1) A person is eligible for membership if (a) he satisfies the Co-ordinating Council that he (i) has obtained a degree in agriculture from the University of Alberta, or (ii) has obtained a degree in agriculture considered by the Co-ordinating Council to be the equivalent of a degree in agriculture from the University of Alberta, or (iii) has obtained a degree and has passed such examinations as the Co-ordinating Council after evaluating his degree and his subsequent experience, considers necessary to establish that his qualifications are equivalent to those of a person holding a degree in agriculture from the University of Alberta; and

(b) he satisfies the council (of the Institute) that he has been engaged in agrology in a professiona or other capacity for a period or periods totalling three years after having obtained his degree and that the major part of that time occurred within the three-year period immediat preceding the council's approval (in computing this period the council may include (i) time spent in practising agrology as a registered agrologist in training, (ii) time spent in post-graduate studies at the University of Alberta or at a college or university whose standards are considered by the Co-ordinating Council to be equivalent to those of the University of Alberta, or (iii time spent in active farming operatio [s. 20(1) and (2)]. (2) An agrologis in training must satisfy the educational requirements in (1)(a) above [s. 22].

(iii) Other Requirements

(1) An applicant for membership must (a) be twenty-one years of age, (b) pay the required fees, and (c) be,

in the opinion of the council of good character and reputation [ss. 20(1) and 21]. (2) An applicant for senior membership must (a) be a member of five years standing, (b) be sixty years of age or over, and (c) have retired from practising agrology [Alta. Reg. 376/67].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The evaluation of educational qualifications and the examination of candidates for admission to the Institute are in the control of the Co-ordinating Council [ss. 20 and 24].

(v) Reciprocity

A person is eligible for membership in the Institute if he satisfies the council that he holds a membership in good standing in a professional agricultural body having admission standards recognized by the council to be equivalent to its own [s. 20(3)].

(vi) Appeal from refusal to admit

The decision of the council on question of eligibility is final [s. 11].

(vii) Status of corporate/unincorporated associations

No partnership, company, corporation or association may be registered as a member of the Institute [s. 23].

(viii) Resignation

There is no provision.

(ix) Disabilities of Non-members

It is an offence for a non-member to assume verbally or otherwise the title of agrologist or to make use of any abbreviation, name, title or designation that may lead people to the belief that he is an agrologis of the Province of Alberta or a member of the Institute, or to act in such manner as to lead to the belief that he is authorized to fill the office of or act as an agrologist [s. 33].

(x) Reinstatement

The terms and conditions upon which a member who has been expelled or suspended may be reinstated are in the discretion of the council [s. 30(9)].

2. The Alberta Architects Act

(i) Classes of Membership

The by-laws provide for six classes of members: (a) Registered, (b) Licensed, (c) Retired, (d) Life, (e) Honorary, and (f) Associate [Alta. Reg. 161/68].

(ii) Educational Requirements

1. A person is qualified for

registration if: (1) he (a) is a member of an association of architects incorporated by an Act or any other province of Canada, or (b) holds a degree in architecture or its equivalent from an educational institution specified by the Co-ordinating Council, or (c) holds any other educational qualification considered by the Co-ordinating Council to be of a sufficiently high standard, and (2) he (a) has, followin graduation from an educational institution specified by the Co-ordinating Council, served two years under a registered architect, or (b) submits evidence satisfactory to the Co-ordinating Council that he has had such practical experience in architecture as is equivalent thereto, or (c) has passed practical qualifying examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 9(3)].

2. A person is qualified for registration if (1) he is a graduate in architectural technology from a

Provincial Institute of Technology or from a technological institute whose standards of admission, instruction or examination are held by the Co-ordinating Council to be at least equivalent to those of a Provincial Institute, and (2) he (a) has, following graduation from an educational institution specified by the Co-ordinating Council, served as an architectural draftsman under a registered architect for not less than five years, or (b) submits evidence satisfactory to the Co-ordinating Council that he has such satisfactory practical experience in architecture as is equivalent thereto, and (3) he has passed qualifying examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 9(4)].

3. A person is qualified for registration if (1) he (a) is a high school graduate, or has equivalen education, and has served as an architectural draftsman under a registered architect for a period of not less

than seven years, or (b) has, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, had such other satisfactory practical experience in architecture as is equivalent thereto, and (2) he has passed qualifying examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 9(5)].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant for registration must (a) be of good character, (b) be not less than 21 years of age, (c) be domiciled in Alberta, and (d) pay the prescribed registration and annual fees [s. 9(2)].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The Co-ordinating Council evaluates the educational qualifications of applicants for registration and prescribes qualifying examinations [s. 9(3), (4), and (5)].

(v) Reciprocity

Licensed architects - The council may, upon payment of the proper fees, grant to any architect not domiciled in the Province but who is a member of an association of architects incorporated by an Act of any other province of

	of Canada, a temporary licence to practise as an architect in Alberta for such period as the council may determine. The practise must be carried on in collaboration with a registered architect [s. 10(1) and (2)].
(vi) Appeal from refusal to admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ unincorporated associations	A corporation may practise as an architect in its own name if it is the holder of a permit granted to it by the Association. A permit (valid for the calendar year of issue) will be granted to a corporation if (a) it pays all the fees prescribed by the council, (b) it satisfies the council that its practice is carried on under the direct personal supervision of one or more permanent employees or shareholders who are also registered or licensed architects, and (c) it satisfies the council that the beneficial ownership of all the issued shares of the corporation is

vested in one or more registered architects and all of its directors and officers are registered architects [s. 3(1) and (5)].

(viii) Resignation

A member or licensee may resign only when not in default of payment of fees or penalties and when no complaint against him is pending before the council or courts. Notification in writing must be given to the Honorary Secretary prior to the due date for the next instalment of annual fees [Alta. Reg. 161/68].

(ix) Disabilities of Non-members

It is an offence for anyone, other than a registered or licensed architect, within Alberta to (a) take or use the name, title or designation of architect, (b) hold himself out as an architect, or (c) practise as an architect [ss. 25 and 26].

(x) Reinstatement

A person may be reinstated only by a resolution of council or an order of a court [s. 15(2)].

3. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act

(i) Classes of Membership

The Act recognizes two classes of members--Fellows and Associates [s. 16(1)].

(ii) Educational Requirements

An applicant for admission (1) must (a) have passed the examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) produce a certificat from the Co-ordinating Council certifying that the Council is satisfied that his educational qualifications the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those requir for membership in the Institute at that time, and (2) must (a) have served under aricles as prescribed by the council, or (b) produce a certificate from the Accountants Experience Appraisal Board certifyin that, in the Board's opinion, he possesses the necessary training and practical experience to permit him to practise as a chartered accountan [ss. 10, 13, 14 and 15].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant for admission must (a) either a Canadian citizen or have filed a declaration of intention under the Canadian Citizenship Act, (b) be of the full age of 21 years, (c) be of good character and reputation, (d) have satisfied the secretary of the Institute that his name has not been removed for cause from the register of any accountants' institute, association, society or college or any similar body in Canada or elsewhere, and (e) pay the prescribed fees [s. 15].

(iv) Role of the Co-ordinating Council

The academic standing and examination of candidates for admission to membership in the Institute is under the control of the Co-ordinating Council [ss. 10(2) and 13].

(v) Reciprocity

The council is empowered to prescribe reasonable conditions under which members of corporate bodies in other provinces or elsewhere outside Alberta and having the same or similar objects and standards of admission as the Institute may be admitted to membership in the Institute [s. 10(6)].

(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No statutory provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No statutory provision.
(viii) Resignation	No statutory provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for any person, other than a member of the Institute in good standing and registered as such, to take or use the designatio of "Chartered Accountant" or the initials "F.C.A.", "A.C.A." or "C.A.", or any name, title or description implying that he is a chartered accountant [s. 17].
(x) Reinstatement	The council has power in its discretion to restore to membership a person who has been expelled and, generally, to remit any penalty whic it has imposed [s. 29].

4. The Chiropractic Profession Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The statute and by-laws provide expressly for active membership and life membership, the latter being

granted by council in its discretion to any member who has rendered outstanding service to the Association [ss. 15, 16; Alta. Reg. 19/67].

(ii) Educational Requirements

An applicant for membership must (a) have received the degree of doctor of chiropractic from a college listed by the Chiropractic Appraisal Board and have passed such examinations as may be prescribed by the Board, or (b) be a member in good standing of the Canadian Chiropractic Association and have fulfilled all the requirements under the regulations of that Association relating to reciprocity [s. 12(1)].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant for membership must (a) be of the full age of 21 years, (b) be a resident of Canada, (c) have shown himself to be of good character and reputation, (d) not have been refused registration in any other jurisdiction, (e) not have had his name erased from the register of any chiropractic association, (f) have his name recorded in the register established by the Chiropractic Appraisal

	Board, and (g) have paid the fees prescribed by the by-laws of the Association [s. 12(1)].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(v) Reciprocity	Subject to the approval of the Association, the council may make reciprocal agreements with other bodies, councils or boards governing the practice of chiropractic in jurisdictions outside Alberta whereb the qualifications to practise in su jurisdictions may be recognized as qualifications for membership in the Association and qualifications for membership in the Association may be recognized as qualifications to practise in such other jurisdictions. But no such agreement shall be made unless in the opinion of the Chiropractic Appraisal Board the qualifications to practise in the jurisdiction governed by the other bo council or board are of a standard at least as high as the qualificatio required for membership in the Association [s. 7].

(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	If an applicant is refused admission the by-laws require that he shall be notified of the reasons for this decision [Alta. Reg. 19/67]. The applicant may appeal to a judge of the district court, and the judge may make such order as in the circumstances seems to him to be just [s. 12(3)].
(vii) Status of corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No company incorporated, registered or licensed under any of the Acts of the Province regulating or respecting corporations may carry on, or attempt or purport to carry on, the practice of the profession of chiropractic in the Province [s. 18(1)].
(viii) Resignation	No provision
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No person other than a member of the Association shall (a) advertise or use the title "Doctor of Chiropractor" "Chiropractor" or "Registered Chiropractor" or any suffix, prefix, word, title or designation, abbreviated or otherwise, implying that he is registered as a member of the

Association, or that he is engaged in the practice of chiropractic, or (b) practise the profession of chiropractic within the Province, either public or privately, for hire, gain or hope of reward, or (c) hold himself out as being qualified entitled to practise chiropractic within the Province [s. 23].

(x) Reinstatement

Where the registration of any member has been suspended or cancell the council, after such inquiry as i considers proper, may by a majority resolution reinstate the member [s. 8(2)].

5. The Dental Association Act

(i) Classes of Membership

In addition to registration as an ordinary member, the statute recognizes (a) registration in recognitio of outstanding service [s. 21], (b) registration in the Educational Register [ss. 23a and 23b], and (c) registration in the Courtesy Registe [s. 23c].

(iii) Educational Requirements

(1) A person is deemed to have satisfactory academic qualifications who (a) holds the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Alberta, or (b) has passed the examinations, if any, prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council and produces a certificate so stating [s. 19(1)].

(2) A person is deemed to have satisfactory academic qualifications who (a) satisfies the Co-ordinating Council that his qualifications, academic, pre-professional and professional at the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those required for registration in the Province at that time and produces a certificate so certifying, (b) has passed the examinations, if any prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council and produces a certificate to that effect, and (c) produces evidence in accordance with the by-laws (i) if he graduated in dentistry at least five years before his application, that he has been active in the practise of

dentistry during the major part of the last five years, or (ii) if he graduated less than five years before his application, that during the major part of this period he has been engaged in the active practise of dentistry or in post-graduate study [s. 19(2)]. (3) A person has satisfactory academic qualifications who is the holder of a certificate of qualification of th National Dental Examining Board and satisfies the board of directors as to his professional competence at the time of his application [s. 15(2

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant for registration must (a) produce evidence satisfactory to the board of directors (i) of his reputation and good moral character, and (ii) as to whether or not any registration or licence previously granted to him has been cancelled or is under suspension as a result of disciplinary action against him, or whether there is pending any proceed which could lead to the cancellation

	or suspension of his registration or licence; (b) execute a solemn declaration declaring his willingness to uphold the honour and dignity of the profession and undertaking to practise the profession of dentistry in a professional and becoming manner; (c) pay the registration fee; and (d) produce evidence that he is at least 21 years of age [s. 20(1)].
(iv) Role of the Co-ordinating Council	The academic standing and examination of candidates for admission to study or to practice the profession of dentistry in the Province is under the control of the Co-ordinating Council [s. 18].
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Repeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No company incorporated, registered or licensed in the Province may carry on the practice of dentistry in the Province [s. 32]. Group dental practice is, however, permitted by the by-laws [Alta. Reg. 473/64].

(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No person other than a member of the Association who holds a subsisting annual certificate may practise the profession of dentistr and dental surgery in the province [ss. 28 and 34].
(x) Reinstatement	The board of directors may order th restoration to the register of the name of a person who has been expel or cancel or reduce a period of suspension, upon such terms and conditions as it deems just [s. 60(

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The by-laws provide for active, honorary life, and life membership [Alta. Reg. 211/68].
(ii) Educational Requirements	1. An applicant for admission (1) must (a) be a graduate of the University of Alberta in Household Economics with a major in foods and nutrition, or (b) produce a certifi from the Co-ordinating Council that her qualifications at the time of h graduation were at least the equiva

of those required at that time for graduation in Household Economics from the University of Alberta with a major in foods or nutrition, or (c) be a member in good standing of the Canadian Dietetic Association, and (2) must prove that she has (a) completed a dietetic interneship approved by the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) had three years' diversified experience in the study or practice of nutrition or dietetic or allied subjects, or (c) had two years' experience in teaching including teaching in a course in foods or nutrition or institution administration as a full-time member of a university or college staff, or (d) a master's degree in the study of foods or nutrition or institution administration and one year's experience in the study or practice of nutrition or dietetics or allied subjects [s. 14(1)]. 2. The council has a discretion to admit a person who has a degree in arts or in science or a degree of bachelor of

	of science in Household Economics conferred by a university, and who, in the opinion of the council, has made an outstanding contribution to the science of nutrition, dietetics or institutional administration [s. (2)].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant for admission must (a) be of good character and reputation (b) satisfy the secretary-treasurer that her name has not been removed for cause from the register of any other dietetic association or simil body, and (c) pay the prescribed fe [s. 14(1)].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	The academic standing and examinati of applicants are under the control of the Co-ordinating Council [s. 13
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.

(viii) Resignation

A member whose fees are paid to the end of the previous calendar year may resign in good standing by written notice to the Registrar within the first 90 days of the current year [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

(ix) Disabilities of Non-members

Only a member of the association may use the designation "Registered Dietitian" or the initials "R.D." or the abbreviation "Reg. D.", or otherwise hold herself out as a member [s. 22].

(x) Reinstatement

The provisions relate only to reinstatement of persons who have resigned or forfeited their membership through non-payment of fees [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968

(i) Classes of Membership

The statute contemplates registration as a member or a licensee [ss. 17 and 18]. The by-laws provide for membership as an engineer-in-training, a student member, a life member, and an honorary member [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

(ii) Educational Requirements

The academic qualification required is an education, however obtained, generally equivalent to graduation from an approved university programm (defined in s. 2) leading to a Bachelor's degree in engineering, geology or geophysics [s. 16(1)]. The experience qualification is (a) in the case of a person satisfying th academic qualification by graduation from an approved university programm two years' experience in engineering, geological or geophysical work after graduation of a kind satisfactory to the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) in the case of a person satisfying th academic qualification by passing the examinations of the Co-ordinating Cou cil, six years' experience in engineering, geological or geophysical work after high school graduation of a kind satisfactory to the Co-ordinatin Council [s. 16(2)].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant for registration as a member must (a) be a resident of Alberta, (b) be a Canadian citizen, British subject or landed immigrant of Canada, (c) pay the prescribed fees, and (d) satisfy the council as to his good character [ss. 17 and 20]. An applicant for registration as a licensee is exempt from compliance with (a) and (b) above [ss. 18 and 20]

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The council evaluates the academic and experience qualifications of applicants and controls examinations [ss. 16 and 19].

(v) Reciprocity

The council may, by unanimous vote of those present, register as a member or as a licensee a person who is a member of a Canadian association recognized by the council as being equivalent to the Association but who does not possess the academic qualification required by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 20(2)].

(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit

Appeal lies to a judge of the Supreme Court [s. 20(5)-(7)].

(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations

A firm, partnership, corporation or association of persons may practise professional engineering, professional

	geology or professional geophysics in its own name if it holds a permit granted to it by the Association [s. 21(1)]. A permit will be grante (a) on payment of fees, and (b) on satisfying the council that the practice will be carried on under the direct personal supervision and responsibility of a full-time perman employee or member who is also a mem or licensee of the Association and who is qualified by training and experience in the fields of engineeri geology or geophysics in which the firm, etc., intends or offers to engage [s. 22 (1)]. Appeal from a refusal to grant or renew a permit lies to the Supreme Court [s. 44(2)].
(viii) Resignation	No provision
(ix) Disabilities of Non-Members	It is an offence for persons other than members, licensees, or permit holders to practise professional engineering, etc., or to hold themselves out as professional engineers, etc. [s. 9]. Certain exceptions are made by sections 10, 11 and 12.

(x) Reinstatement	No provision except in cases of forfeiture of registration through non-payment of fees [s. 27(2) and (3)].

8. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The statute refers to "active members, associate members and other classes of membership."[s. 12(1)(b)].
(ii) Requirements	The statute provides that membership may be granted to any duly qualified person who is engaged for hire, gain, or hope of reward in the designing, planning and arranging of elements or details utilized in order to decorate or beautify the interior appearance of buildings or other structures or in the designing, plannin and arranging of furniture, fixtures, or ornamentations, for incorporation into buildings or structures or in the supervision of artisans or tradesmen employed in the above activities and who otherwise complies with any requirements in the by-laws [s. 5(2)].

(iii) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(iv) Reciprocity	No provision.
(v) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	Appeal lies from the Registrar to the council [s. 15].
(vi) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision
(vii) Resignation	No provision.
(viii) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member t represent himself as being a member [ss. 18 and 19].
(ix) Reinstatement	Provision may be made in the by-law [s. 12(1)(a)(x)].

9. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965

(i) Classes of Membership	The statute provides for active, inactive, life, and honorary member and recognizes the status of articl pupils [ss. 9, 15, 32 and 34].
(ii) Educational Requirements	The educational requirements for admission are:- 1. The applicant has (a) passed the examinations

prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council, *and* (b) served under articles for not less than 3 years, of which at least 1 has been in actua practice in the field [s. 20]. 2. *The applicant* (a) is authorized to su vey lands under the provisions of the Canada Land Surveys Act or a provincial Act, and, in becoming so authorized, has served a term under articles to a surveyor, and passed examinations in academic and technica subjects relating to surveying that are satisfactory to the Co-ordinating Council, *and* (b) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council on subjects relating to Alberta statutes and regulations [s. 21(1)]. 3. *The applicant* (a) has by statute, etc., been authorized as a surveyor of public or Crown lands in any country, state, etc., of the British Commonwealth outside Canada, (b) has had, either as a surveyor or as a pupil to a surveyor, at least 2 years of practice and training in land surveying, of which at least 6 months has been in actual practice in the field, (c) has also served under articles for not less than 1 year, of which at least 6 months has been in actual practice in the field, (d) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council on Alberta statutes and regulations, *and* (e) has passed any other examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 22]. 4. *The applicant has* (a) successfully completed in any university or colle a regular course of study of at leas 3 years in the technical and academi subjects in which candidates for admission are required to be examine (b) has served a term or terms totalling not less than 1 year in articles, of which at least 6 months has been in actual practice in the field, *and* (c) passed the examinatio prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 23(1)]. 5. *The applica has* (a) successfully completed a 2-year course of study and training on surveying at a provincial Institute of Technology in Alberta and has been granted a diploma by the Institute, (b) served a term or terms totalling not less than 2 years in articles, including at least 12 months of actual practice in the field, and (c) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Co-ordinating Council [s. 24].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant must (a) be at least 21 years of age, (b) be of good character, (c) take and subscribe before a judge of the Supreme Court or a district court the oath of allegiance and the official oath, and (d) pay the prescribed fee [s. 30

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The examination of applicants and evaluation of their qualifications are under the control of the Co-ordinating Council [ss. 14 and 27]

(v) Reciprocity

No provision.

(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit

No provision for appeal, but an application may be referred by the Registrar to the council [s. 31].

(vii)	Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii)	Resignation	No member may resign unless his resignation is submitted to and approved by the council [s. 33].
(ix)	Disabilities of non-members	No person within the Province may act as a surveyor of any land, oth than land of the Crown in the righ of Canada, unless he is an active member [s. 53(1)]. No person othe than a member may use the name "Alberta Land Surveyor" or represe himself to be such [s. 54].
(x)	Reinstatement	The council may reinstate a person who has been expelled, or cancel o reduce a period of suspension, upo such terms and conditions as it deems just [s. 52].

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

(i)	Classes of membership	The statute and by-laws provide fo active and inactive members, and recognize the status of students-at law [ss. 34 and 36].

(ii) Educational Requirements

1. Holders of Alberta degrees or equivalent: An applicant for enrolment must (a) either (i) have received a degree from a university in Alberta, or from a university recognized by a university in Alberta, that, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, would entitle him to pursue a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws at a university in Alberta, or (ii) have successfully completed two years, or the equivalent of two years, of a full programme of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at a university in Alberta, or (iii) have, at a college or university recognized by a university in Alberta, successfully completed studies that are, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, the equivalent of two years of a full programme of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at a university in Alberta; (b) have received a degree in law from a university in Alberta or have received a degree in law which, in the opinion

of the Co-ordinating Council, is the equivalent of the degree of Bachelor of Laws granted by a university in Alberta; (c) have served under articles for a continuous period of at least one year, or, with the approval of the Benchers, for periods totalling at least one year; (d) have passed a bar admission examination; and (e) have passed any special examinations that the Co-ordinating Council may require him to take, if his degr in law was not granted by a universi in Alberta [s. 38]. 2. Canadian Lawyers of 3 years' standing: An applicant for enrolment must (a) be enrolled as a barrister or solicitor in some province or territory of Canada; (b) have been actively engag in the practice of law in that place for a period/periods of at least 3 years during the five-year period immediately preceding his applicatio (c) have passed a bar admission examination; and (d) have passed any special examinations that the Co-ordinating Council may require him to take, if he is not the holder of a degree in law or if his degree in law was not granted by a university in Alberta [s. 39].

3. Canadian Lawyers of less than 3 years' standing: An applicant for enrolment must (a) either (i) have received a degree from a university in Alberta or from a university recognized by a university in Alberta that, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, would entitle him to pursue a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws at a university in Alberta, or (ii) have successfully completed two years, or the equivalent of two years, of a full programme of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at a university in Alberta, or (iii) have, at a college or university recognized by a university in Alberta, successfully completed studies that are, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, the equivalent of two years

of a full programme of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at a university in Alberta; (b) have received a degree in law from a university in Alberta or have received a degree in law which, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, is equivalent to the degree of Bachelor of Laws granted by a university in Alberta; (c) be enroll as a barrister or solicitor in some province or territory of Canada; (d) have served under articles for the period prescribed by the Education Committee; (e) have passed a bar admission examination; and (f) have passed any special examinations that the Co-ordinating Council may require him to take if his degree in law was not granted by a universit in Alberta [s. 40]. 4. U.K., N.Z., and Australian Lawyers of 3 years' standing: An applicant for enrolment must (a) have been called to the bar of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Eire, New Zealand or

Australia, or be a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England or Northern Ireland, a writer to the signet in Scotland, or a solicitor of any Supreme or High Court in New Zealand, Australia or Eire; (b) have been actively engaged in the practice of law in any of the jurisdictions mentioned for a period/periods of at least 3 years in the 5-year period immediatel preceding his application; (c) have passed a bar admission examination; (d) have passed any special examinations that the Co-ordinating Council may require him to take if he is not the holder of a degree in law or if his degree in law was not granted by a university in Alberta; and (e) have served under articles for the term prescribed by the Education Committee [s. 41].

5. *Law Faculty Members*: The Bencher *may by resolution* approve the enrolment of a person who (a) is a full-time member of a Faculty of Law

of a university in Alberta and has been such for a continuous period o at least two years prior to his application; and (b) has received a degree in law from a university i Alberta or has received a degree in law which, in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council, is equivalent the degree of Bachelor of Laws grant by a university in Alberta [s. 44a].

(iii) Other Requirements

Applicants under any of the above categories must be (a) of good character and reputation; and (b) Canadian Citizens or British Subject [ss. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 44a]. Applicants under s. 38 (holders of Alberta degrees or equivalent) must be of the full age of 21 years [s. 38(2)(b)].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The evaluation of the academic qualifications, and the examination of applicants for enrolment or admission as students-at-law are under the control of the Co-ordinati Council [s. 36].

(v) Reciprocity	While there is no reciprocal provision as such, it is provided that, in connection with particular civil or criminal proceedings, the Benchers may by resolution approve the enrolment of outside counsel. The applicant must (a) be a Canadian citizen or British subject, (b) be of good character and reputation, (c) be enrolled as a barrister or solicitor in some province in Canada and have been actively engaged in the practice of law for three years during the past five-year period [s. 44].
(vi) Appeal from refusal to Admit	Appeal lies from the Education Committee to the Benchers [s. 42(1).
(vii) Status of corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No express provision in the statute and the by-laws.
(viii) Resignation	Any resignation must be submitted to and approved by the Benchers [s. 32(1)
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No person, unless he is an active member of the Society, may (a) represent himself as such, (b) practic

or act as a barrister or solicitor, (c) act as a barrister or solicito in any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, (d) commence, carry on or defend any action or proceedi before a court or judge on behalf o any person, or (e) settle or negoti in any way for the settlement of an claim for loss or damage founded in tort [ss. 88(1) and 89]. Certai exceptions are made in s. 88(2).

(x) Reinstatement

Reinstatement is regulated in detai by the by-laws [ss. 6, 75; Alta. Reg. 3/67, as amended by 65/67].

11. The Medical Profession Act

(i) Classes of Membership

The by-laws provide for (a) residen membership, divided into "active" a "retired" members; (b) non-resident membership; and (c) life membership [Alta. Reg. 345/69]. There is also provision for registration in the "Courtesy Register" [s. 33a] and th "Educational Register" [s. 34]. "Temporary Registration" is also available [s. 34b].

(ii) Educational Requirements

1. An applicant is qualified for registration if (a) he holds a degree in medicine from a university in Alberta and has served the period of interneship required by that universit or (b) he holds a certificate of registration from the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and (i) has been granted a graduating degree in medicine by a university in the United Kingdom, or (ii) is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, or (iii) is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and a Licentiate of either the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow or the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or (iv) has been granted a graduating degree in medicine by a university in the Republic of Ireland or (v) is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland and

a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, or (vi) has been granted a graduating degree in medicine by a university in Australi New Zealand or the Republic of South Africa approved by the Co-ordinating Council; or (d) he holds a certificat of qualification from the National Board of Medical Examiners of the U.S.A. and is entitled by law to practise medicine in one of the States of the U.S.A. [s. 33].

2. Where an applicant does not hold any of the above qualifications, the Co-ordinating Council examines his qualifications and may require him to pass such examinations and to pursue such further studies as it considers necessary. When the Co-ordinating Council is satisfied with the applicant's qualifications it issues a certificate of qualification [s. 32

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant must (a) satisfy the registrar that his interneship, residency or other training or experience is adequate and that he is not incompetent or unqualified to engage in the general practice of medicine; (b) satisfy the registrar of his good character and reputation and that he has not been struck off or suspended elsewhere; (c) satisfy the registrar that he has not been convicted of an offence punishable by more than one year's imprisonment under the Criminal Code; and (d) pay the prescribed fees [s. 32].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council

The Co-ordinating Council evaluates qualifications, examines, and issues certificates of qualification [ss. 32 and 33].

(v) Reciprocity

There is no reciprocal provision as such.

(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit

An applicant refused admission is entitled to written reasons for the decision [s. 32(2)], and may appeal the council's decision to a review panel set up by the Minister of Health [s. 34c].

(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations.	No express provision in the statute or by-laws.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-registered person to practise medicine, etc., or to represent himself as a physician, etc. [ss. 70, 71 and 72].
(x) Reinstatement	A person may be reinstated only by direction of the council or order of a judge of the Supreme Court [s. 50]. On an application for reinstatement, the council may grant a "probationary licence" and may impose conditions and require payment of a fee [s. 52(1)].
(xi) Special Provisions	Where the council is of the opinion that in the interest of the public a medical practitioner's registration should be limited or restricted in any way, the council may attach such conditions, at the time of registration or thereafter, to his registration as it deems advisable [s. 34a(1)].

12. The Naturopathy Act ["Association" provisions].

(i) Classes of Membership

The Statute distinguishes between ordinary membership and the "interim registration" of persons who are required to complete examinations [ss. 6 and 7]. The by-laws refer to "associate membership" [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

(ii) Educational Requirements

A person is qualified for admission if (1) he holds a Doctor of Naturopathy degree or its equivalent conferred upon him by a reputable school of Naturopathy legally chartered to grant the degree, which school was approved by the Association for the period during which the applicant's instruction was received; or (2) he is registered by the Naturopathy Appraisal Board as qualified to practise Naturopathy; or (3) he holds a Certificate of Approval for Registration from the Board of Examiners of the Association [Alta. Reg. 315/57; s. 14].

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant must (a) be twenty-one years of age or over, (b) be of good moral character, (c) not have had his name removed from the register of a naturopathic association, and (d) pay the prescribed fees [s. 6(1)].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(v) Reciprocity	The council is empowered to admit to membership a person who (a) has been duly licensed to practise naturopathy in some other province or country, (b) has practised Naturopathy, and (c) whose qualifications are approved by the Council [Alta. Reg. 315/57].
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	Ten days' written notice of resignation must be given to the Secretary [Alta. Reg. 315/67].

(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	Only a member may use the title "Registered Naturopath" or otherwise represent that he is a member of the Association [s. 20(3)].
(x) Reinstatement	Any member may be reinstated by a three-fourths vote of the Council upon giving satisfactory evidence of intent to mend his ways or to comply with the rules governing membership in the Association [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

13. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The statute provides for "participatin and "non-participating" members [s. 5].
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must be the holder of a certificate of competency [s. 4(1)(b)] A certificate of competency will be issued by the Ophthalmic Dispensers Examining Board to any person who (a) passes the examinations set by the Board; or (b) proves to the satisfacti of the Board that he has qualification that may be accepted by the Board

	without the necessity for the takin of examinations [s. 34(1)]. Detail are set out in Alta. Reg. 177/69.
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be of good character, and (b) pay the prescrib fees [s. 4(1); Alta. Reg. 177/69].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No express provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member to perform any act of ophthalmic dispensing or describe or represent himself as a member or ophthalmic dispenser [ss. 35, 36 and 37].
(x) Reinstatement	The council may reinstate a member, or cancel or reduce a period of suspension, upon such terms and conditions as it deems just [s. 30].

14. The Optometry Act, 1966.

(i) Classes of Membership	No special classes are designated.
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must be the holder of a certificate of approval for registration issued by the Board of Examiners in Optometry [s. 15(1)]. The educational qualifications for a certificate are (a) graduation from a school or college approved by the Board and successful completion of any examinations which the Board may have prescribed; or (b) the passing of examinations set by the Board [s. 14(1)].
(iii) Other Requirements	The applicant must (a) be twenty-one years of age or over, (b) of good moral character, (c) not have been refused admission to or had his name removed from the register of any association, etc., of optometrists otherwise than by reason of resignatio and (d) pay the prescribed fee [ss. 13 and 14].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None

(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	Resignation must be submitted to and approved by the council [s. 35].
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member to practise optometry, to hold himself out so entitled to do so, or to represent himself as a member of the Association [ss. 36 and 37].
(x) Reinstatement	The council may reinstate a member, or cancel or reduce a period of suspension, upon such terms and conditions as it deems just [s. 32].

15. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The statute and by-laws provide for ordinary members, non-practising members, honorary members, honorary life members, and registration as a pharmaceutical interne [Alta. Reg. 453/65; s. 30].

(ii) Educational Requirements

(1) An applicant is qualified if (a) he has attended a course in pharmacy at the University of Alberta and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy; and (b) he has served the required period of interneship in a hospital dispensary or in an approved drug store [s. 25]. (2) An applicant is qualified if (a) he produces a certificate from the Co-ordinating Council certifying that his qualifications at the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those required for registration in the Province at that time; and (b) he satisfies the council (i) if he graduated more than 5 years before his application, that he has been actively engaged in pharmacy during the major part of the last 5 years, or (ii) if he graduated less than 5 years before his application, that during the major part of the time since then he has been engaged in the active practice of pharmacy or in postgraduat studies [s. 27]; and (c) he has served

an appropriate period of interneshi and is a registered member of a pharmaceutical association etc. [s. 29]. (3) *An applicant is qualified if* (a) he is a registered member of a pharmaceutical associati society or college; *and* (b) he successfully completes such courses and examinations as the Co-ordinatin Council considers necessary [s. 28]; and (c) he has served an appropriate period of interneship and is a registered member of a pharmaceutica association, etc. [s. 29]. (4) *An applicant is qualified if* he is the holder of a certificate of qualification issued by the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada [s. 29b(3) (5) *An applicant is qualified if* he is registered under s. 15 of the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada Act and has satisfactory academic qualifications [s. 29b(4)] under (2) and (3) above.

(iii) Other *Requirements*

1. Applicants under (1) above must (a) pay the prescribed fees; *and*

(b) have attained the age of 21 years [s. 25(2)]. 2. Applicants under (2), (3), (4), and (5) above must (a) have been resident in the Province for 3 months preceding their application; (b) be twenty-one years of age; (c) be of good character; (d) not have been struck off by any pharmaceutical association, etc., by reason of any criminal or unprofessional conduct; (e) not have been convicted of malpractice; and (f) pay the prescribed fees [ss. 29 and 29b].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	The Council evaluates qualifications and controls examinations [ss. 26, 27 and 28].
(v) Reciprocity	No special provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	Appeal lies from the registrar to the council [s. 23(2)].
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	The statute makes provision for the operation of a pharmacy by a firm, corporation, partnership or person. This is controlled by the issue of pharmacy licences [ss. 31a, b, c, d,

	e, f, and 42]. (Note:- this matter will be examined further in Part II).
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	The statute prohibits non-members (i.e., persons who are not pharmaceutical chemists) from practising a such or using descriptions or titles suggesting that they are qualified s to practise [ss. 31, 32, and 33].
(x) Reinstatement	A person may be reinstated only by resolution of council or an order of a judge of the Supreme Court [s. 21c(5)].
(xi) Special Provisions	Section 29a makes provision for the temporary registration of a member of the Canadian forces in full-tim service.

16. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The by-laws by implication acknowl active and inactive membership [Al Reg. 638/57].
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must (1) be a member of the Canadian Physiotherapy Association; or (2) be a graduate

in physiotherapy of the University of Alberta; or (3) have qualifications which in the opinion of the Co-ordinating Council are at least equivalent to those required for graduation in physiotherapy from the University of Alberta [ss. 5, 14 and 15].

(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be of good character and reputation; (b) not have been struck off from any physiotherapists' association, etc.; and (c) pay the prescribed fees [s. 15].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	The Council evaluates academic qualifications of, and examines, candidates for admission [s. 13].
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.

(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No person other than a member may use the titles "chartered physiotherapist" and "registered physiotherapist" [s. 22].
(x) Reinstatement	The Association is empowered to provide for this by by-law [s. 12(1)

17. The Podiatry Act

(i) Classes of Membership	The by-laws provide for active, inactive, honorary, and life members [Alta. Reg. 195/65].
(ii) Educational Requirements	Applicants must hold a certificate for approval for registration issued by the Board of Examiners in Podiatr [ss. 6, 7, and 8].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be of good moral character and reputation; (b) be 21 years of age; (c) not have had his name removed from the registe of any podiatry association; and (d) pay the prescribed fees [s. 6].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(v) Reciprocity	No provision

(vi)	Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii)	Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii)	Resignation	No provision.
(ix)	Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member to practise podiatry [s. 15].
(x)	Reinstatement	No provision.

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

(i)	Classes of Membership	The by-laws provide for active, inactive, life, and associate membership [s. 10; Alta. Reg. 411/67].
(ii)	Educational Requirements	An applicant is qualified who has a certificate in psychiatric nursing issued under The Psychiatric Nursing Training Act [s. 11].

	Where more than one year has elapsed since qualification, the applicant must give evidence of active practice and experience in psychiatric nursing [s. 11(3)].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be of good character and reputation; (b) not have been expelled for cause from any psychiatric association; and (c) pay the prescribed fees [s. 11(
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No person, other than a member, may take or use the designation"Registe Psychiatric Nurse" or the abbreviati "R. Psych. N." [s. 17].

(x) Reinstatement

The by-laws deal only with reinstatement of persons whose membership has been terminated for non-payment of dues [Alta. Reg. 411/67].

19. The Psychologists Act [Part I].

(i) Classes of Membership

The statute recognizes full membership, Associate Membership and Honorary membership [s. 8(2); Alta. Reg. 38/64].

(ii) Educational Requirements

An applicant must have academic qualifications which are at least the equivalent of those required for a master's degree in psychology from the University of Alberta [Alta. Reg. 38/64]. An associate member must be a candidate for a master's degree, or hold a bachelor's degree [Alta. Reg. 38/64]

(iii) Other Requirements

An applicant must (a) be of good character and reputation, (b) satisfy the Registrar that he has not been expelled from any psychological association; and (c) pay the prescribe fees [s. 9(2)].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None.
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No disabilities are specified. It is expressly enacted that the right to practise psychology is not dependent upon membership in the association [s. 10(1)].
(x) Reinstatement	The statute provides that this may be regulated by by-law [s. 8(1)].

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

(i) Classes of Membership	No special provision.
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must (a) have passed a teachers' examination in music and taught music in a professional capa for at least two years; *and* (b) eit

	(i) hold an associate or licentiate diploma granted by the University of Alberta, the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, the McGill Conservatorium of Music, any one of the Royal Schools of Music of London, England, or a University or School of Music accredited by the council of the Association, or (ii) have passed such tests and examinations and satisfied such conditions as to teaching experience as may be required by a board of examiners appointed by the council of the Association [s. 11].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be not less than 18 years of age; and (b) have resided in Alberta for at least 6 months prior to his application [s. 11]
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None.
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.

(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member to describe or hold himself out as a registered music teacher [s. 12].
(x) Reinstatement	The statute provides that this may be regulated by by-law [s. 9(2)].

21. The Registered Nurses Act

(i) Classes of Membership	No special provision.
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must (1) either (a) have such Alberta High School standing as may be prescribed from time to time b the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) have other academic qualifications which are deemed by the Co-ordinatin Council to be equivalent, or (c) in the case of a nurse registered elsewhere, have academic qualificatio which meet the standards approved by the council of the Association, which are substantially the same as those above; (2) have passed the qualifying nurse registration examinations (a) set by the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) set by some other examining board which requires substantially equivale

	professional standards; and (3) either (a) hold a diploma or degree showing successful completion of a programme of instruction approved by the Co-ordinating Council, or (b) in the case of a graduate registered elsewhere have successfully completed a programme of instruction substantially equivalent to the above or otherwise approved by the council of the Association, and be a registered nurse in good standing [ss. 5 and 6].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) satisfy the council of the Association of her character, professional reputation and practice, and (b) pay the prescribed fees [s. 5].
(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	The Council prescribes standards for and approves schools of nursing and conducts examinations of candidates for registration [s. 11].
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.

(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	It is an offence for a non-member to describe or hold herself out as being registered under the Act [s. 12(2) and (20)].
(x) Reinstatement	A person may be reinstated only by direction of the council [s. 10(4)].

22. The Social Workers Act [Part I].

(i) Classes of Membership	No special provision.
(ii) Educational Requirements	An applicant must (a) have academic qualifications which are satisfactory to the council, or (b) be a registere social worker [s. 9].
(iii) Other Requirements	An applicant must (a) be of good character (this is not stated in the case of a registered social worker, but the effect is the same--see s. 13(1)), and (b) pay the membership fee [s. 9].

(iv) Role of Co-ordinating Council	None.
(v) Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi) Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii) Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii) Resignation	No provision.
(ix) Disabilities of Non-members	No disabilities are specified. It is expressly stated that the right to practise as a registered social worker is not dependent upon membership in the Association [s. 10].
(x) Reinstatement	The statute provides that this may be regulated by by-law [s. 7].

23. The Teaching Profession Act

(i) Classes of Members	The statute and by-laws provide for active, associate, life, honorary and student members [s. 6; Alta. Reg. 327/64].
(ii) Educational Requirements	No provision.

(iii)	Other Requirements	No provision.
(iv)	Role of Co-ordinating Council	None.
(v)	Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi)	Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii)	Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	No provision.
(viii)	Resignation	No provision.
(ix)	Disabilities of Non-members	Employment as a teacher is conditiona upon membership of the Association [s. 5].
(x)	Reinstatement	No provision.

24. The Veterinary Surgeons Act

(i)	Classes of Membership	The by-laws provide for ordinary, associate, life, and honorary life members [Alta. Reg. 108/57, amended by 369/66].
(ii)	Educational Requirements	An applicant must produce (a) a certificate from the Co-ordinating Council certifying that he is entitle

(v)	Reciprocity	No provision.
(vi)	Appeal from Refusal to Admit	No provision.
(vii)	Status of Corporate/ Unincorporated Associations	The council is empowered by by-law to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a corporation may operate a diagnostic or treatment service for animals as a business [s. 21a].
(viii)	Resignation	No provision.
(ix)	Disabilities of Non-members	Non-members are prohibited from practising veterinary medicine, or from desribing themselves or holding themselves out as veterinary surgeons [s. 21].
(x)	Reinstatement	No provision.

whose name was removed at his request or with his consent, is reinstated the f payable may not exceed fees in arrears plus the registration fee [s. 16(2)].

3. *The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act*

The only relevant provision is s. 10(1)(e which empowers the council by by-law to prescribe the scale of fees to be paid by persons applying for *examination*.

4. *The Chiropractic Profession Act*

The *Association registration fee* and the *annual fee* are fixed at $200.00 [Alta. Reg. 19/67, amended by 120/69]. The statute provides that the *annual fee* may not exceed $400.00 [s. 15(2)]. A fee of $10.00 is payable for *registration* by the *Chiropractic Appraisal Board* [s. 11(2)].

5. *The Dental Association Act*

The *registration fee* is (i) in the case of graduates of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Alberta $50.00, (ii) in the case of other persons $100.00 [s. 20].

The annual fee is $165.00, except that new graduates seeking licensure for the first time are assessed at one-half of the annual fee, and that the annual fee for life members is $65.00. The penalty for reinstatement if the annual fee is not paid is $25.00 [Alta. Reg. 325/62, amended by 425/67 and 213/68]. The fee for registration in the Educational Register may not exceed $10.00 [s. 23a(3)]. A fee of $25.00 is required for registration in the specialists' register [Alta. Reg. 213/68].

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

The registration fee may be fixed by by-law but may not exceed $40.00 [s. 12]. The by-laws provide that the amount of the annual fee shall be determined from time to time by members at the Annual Meeting, and that the reinstatement fee shall be equivalent to the current membership fee [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968

The statute provides that the annual fees payable by members, licencees and for the *issue of permits* shall not exceed $100.00 [s. 27]. The by-laws permit levy of a *registration fee*, and provide that the *annual fee* for *members* shall be fixed from time to time by council but shall not exceed $35.00. The *annual fee* for a *permit holder* shall be the *same* as for member, and for a *licensee* *not less* than for a member [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

The *admission fee* and *annual fees* for *engineers-in-training* etc., shall not exceed $10.00 [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

No admission fee is charged to students, and the *annual fee* may not exceed $5.00 [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

8. *The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act*

The statute provides that annual fees and fees payable by a person applying for membership may be prescribed by by-law [s. 12(1)].

9. *The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965*

The by-laws provide for payment

(1) on *application for registration*, $5.00

(2) for *registration*, $50.00

(3) by active members an annual fee not exceeding $100.

(4) by inactive members, an annual fee of $10.00.

(5) for filing articles of service, $10.00.

(6) for filing transfer of articles of service, $3.00.

[Alta. Reg. 91/66].

An annual levy, not exceeding $50.00, may be made upon active members for the maintenance of the Association [s. 6(1); Alta. Reg. 91/66].

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

The by-laws provide for the following fees

(1) Annual fee for Edmonton/Calgary practitioner	$85.00
(2) Annual fee for practitioner in other judicial centres with a Society library	80.00
(3) Annual fee for all other members	75.00
(4) Application fee for admission as student-at-law	10.00
(5) Admission fee for student-at-law	100.00

(6) Enrolment fee for holders of Alberta or equivalent degrees and Canadian lawyers of less than 3 years' standing	$200.00
(7) Enrolment fee for Canadian, U.K., N.Z., and Australian lawyers of 3 years' standing	500.00
(8) Admission of outside counsel:	
Application fee	10.00
Enrolment fee	500.00
(9) Reinstatement of inactive member as active, for each year of inactive membership	5.00
(10) For Reinstatement of a member whose name has been struck off	200.00

The Benchers may make annual assessments upon active members for the purpose of maintaining and augmenting the Assurance Fund and the Professional Liability Clai Fund. [See Alta. Reg. 3/67, as amended by 65/67 and 340/69; ss. 76(2) and 84(b)(

11. The Medical Profession Act

The registration fee is currently fixed at $100.00 [Alta. Reg. 345/69]. It may not exceed $200.00 [s. 36]. The annua *fee* is fixed from time to time by by-law [s. 37(1); Alta. Reg. 345/69]. Currently resident medical practitioners pay annual fees of $225, resident homeopathic and osteopathic practitioners $50, and non-resident practitioners $15 [Alta. Reg. 345/69].

12. The Naturopathy Act ["Association" provisions]

The *by-laws* provide that in the case of newly elected members *registration fee* shall be $100.00 and the dues for the second fiscal year or fraction thereof shall be reckoned *pro rata* from the beginning of the quarter in which the application for membership was filed [Alta. Reg. 315/57]. The *Act* provides that the *registration fee* may not exceed $50 [s. 4(1)].

The *annual fee* is set by the by-laws at $50 [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

The Act permits *levies* for the maintenance of the Association, provided that in any one year the total of levies and annual fee does not exceed $100 [s. 4(1) and (2)]

A member who is suspended for non-payment of dues may be reinstated upon payment of the annual fee plus a *penalty* of $5.00 [Alta. Reg. 315/57]

13. *The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act*

The *enrolment fee* is $25.00 [s. 4(3); Alta. Reg. 572/65]. The *Act* provides that the *annual membership fees* shall not exceed $100 for *participating* member and $25 for *non-participating* members, and that in no case shall the fees for non-participating members be greater than one-half of the fees for participat members [s. 14(2)]. The *by-laws* current provide that the *annual fee* for a *participating* member shall be $50, and for a *non-participating* member $25 [Alta Reg. 572/65]. Where a member has been suspended for non-payment of dues, he may be reinstated upon payment of arrear plus a penalty of $5.00 [Alta. Reg. 542/65].

14. *The Optometry Act, 1966*

The fee for a *certificate of approval for registration* from the Board of Examiners in Optometry is $50 [s. 14(2)] The *registration fee* is $50 [Alta. Reg. 71/67]. The *annual fee* is $250 [Alta. Reg. 71/67]. The council may waive payment of part or all of the fees of any *member not in active practice* [s. 4(3)].

15. *The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act*

The by-laws merely provide that the scale of fees to be paid by members and by applicants for registration, and for annual licences, including pharmacy licences, shall be established from time to time by Council by *resolution* [Alta. Reg. 453/65; see also s. 20(1)].

16. *The Chartered Physiotherapists Act*

The by-laws provide for payment of the following fees:

Registration fees and *annual dues*	$15.00
Re-registration fee	15.00
Registration and re-registration fees for 6 months or less	10.00
Inactive membership	5.00

[Alta. Reg. 233/69].

The statute provides that the *registration fee* may not exceed $40 [s. 12(1)].

17. *The Podiatry Act*

An applicant for a *certificate approval for registration* from the Board of

Examiners in Podiatry must pay an application fee of $50. If the applic is required to qualify by examination, an examination fee of $100 is also pay [s. 8]. The by-laws provide that the fee for registration with the Associat is $50, and that the annual fee is $30 [Alta. Reg. 195/65]. The total of fees, levies and contributions payable by any person in one year may not excee $100 [s. 4(1)].

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

The Act provides that registration fees annual membership fees, and other fees may be fixed by by-law [s. 9]. The by-laws provide that the registration f is $5.00. The annual fee is not stated for ordinary membership, but members of Alberta Hospital's Student Body may become Associate Members on payment of an annual fee of $1.00, and the annual fee for non-active members is $2.00 [Alta. Reg. 411/67].

19. The Psychologists Act [Part I].

The fee for application for membership is $10.00 [Alta. Reg. 38/64]. The Act provides that it may not exceed $50 [s. 8(1)]. The annual fee for a full member is $15, and for an Associate Member $3.00 [Alta. Reg. 38/64]. The Act provides that annual dues may not exceed $100 [s. 8(1)].

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

The Act provides merely that the council may fix the amounts of registration and annual fees [s. 9(2)].

21. The Registered Nurses Act

The Act merely provides that the Association in general meeting may fix the annual and other fees [s. 9(1)].

22. The Social Workers Act [Part I]

The Act provides that the council may fix the application and annual fees [s. 7]

23. The Teaching Profession Act

The by-laws currently provide that the fees payable by an active member shall be computed on the following basis:

Salary of member $3,499 or less $48.00 per annum.

Salary of member $3,500-$4,499

$51.00 per annum.

Salary of member $4,500 or more

$54.00 per annum

Part-time teachers receiving gross monthly earnings of $100 or more are assessed at a monthly rate of 1%.

Associate members pay $12 per annum, and student members $1.00 per annum [Alta. Reg. 327/64].

24. The Veterinary Surgeons Act

The by-laws provide for payment of the following fees:

Yearly fee	$70.00
Yearly fee for member not resident in Province	15.00
Yearly fee for non-practising veterinarians who have paid fees for 25 consecutive years	5.00
Reinstatement fee	5.00

[Alta. Reg. 308/58, amended by 249/63 and 276/68].

At all annual general meetings a registration fee as determined necessary by Council may be charged [Alta. Reg. 240/63]. The total of levies, contributions and fees may not in any one year exceed $125 for each member [s. 5(2)].

Section E : Disciplinary Powers

1. The Agrologists Act

(i) General Provision

The council has power to reprimand, fine, suspend or expel a member -

(1) for violation of any of the provisions of the Act, or of the by-laws, rules or regulations of the Institute;

(2) for breach of the professional ethics of the Institute; or

(3) for disgraceful or improper conduct.

[S. 30 (1) & (4)].

(ii) Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics requires that an agrologist -

(a) shall carry on his work in a spirit of integrity and courtesy;

(b) shall refrain from associations with or allowing his name to be used by an enterprise of questionable character;

(c) shall avoid making misleading statements;

(d) shall practice only in those fields of agriculture in which he is qualified;

(e) shall not use unfair means to win advancement for himself or to injure the prospects of any person from securing or holding employment;

(f) shall endeavour to keep abreas of the advances in scientific agriculture pertaining to his field [Alta. Reg. 376/67]

(iii) Arrears of Fees

Privileges of membership are suspen if a member defaults in payment of fees. [Alta. Reg. 376/67].

2. The Alberta Architects Act

(i) General Provision

The council may advise, caution, wa reprimand or censure a member, or remove his name from the register, if he has been guilty of -

(a) breach of the by-laws, orders or regulations of the Association;

(b) conduct infamous in a professional respect.

(Alta. Reg. 161/68; S.15].

(ii) By-Laws

Extracts from the by-laws relating to professional practice, public relations, etc., are set out in the Appendix to this Section.

(iii) Arrears of Fees

Names of persons who default in payment of annual fees are removed fro the register. [S. 14 (2)].

(iv) Revocation of Permit

A permit issued to a corporation may be revoked by council -

(a) for failure of the permit holde to observe any of the statutory conditions governing issue of the permit; or

(b) where the permit holder has been guilty of conduct that, in the judgment of the council, is inimical to the best interest of the public or the profession of architecture. [S. 3 (7)].

3. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act

(i) General Provision

The council has power to reprimand, suspend, or expel, and, in addition to or in lieu of suspension or reprimand, impose a fine of up to $300 for -

(a) professional misconduct; or

(b) conduct unbecoming to a chartered accountant; or

(c) a violation of the rules or by-laws of the Institute.

[S.26 (2)].

(ii) Conviction of Criminal Offence

The council may without notice and on proof of the conviction suspend from practising or expel any member who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the Criminal Code. [s. 28].

(iii) Students

Students may be disqualified from taking examination of the Institute either for a fixed period or indefinitely if they -

(a) are guilty of misconduct; or

(b) have contravened any of the by-laws of the Institute. [S.12].

(iv) Professional Misconduct

Professional misconduct is conduct which, in the judgment of the council, -

(a) is inimical to the best interests of the public or the profession, or

(b) tends to harm the standing of the profession. [S.22 (3)].

The failure of a member whose condu is being investigated to attend and give evidence before an investigati committee is professional misconduct or conduct unbecoming a chartered accountant. [S. 24 (6)].

4. The Chiropractic Profession Act

(i) General Provision

The council may reprimand or suspend a member, cancel his registration, or make such other order as may be just, where a member has been guilty of -

(a) Misconduct;

(b) Displaying such ignorance or incompetence as to make it desirable in the public interest that his registration be cancelled or suspended;

(c) Default in payment of fees;

(d) Breach of ethics or other professional misconduct. [S.8; Alta. Reg. 19/67].

(ii) *Life Membership*

The council in its discretion may *cancel* any life membership at any time -

(a) for any act of misconduct committed by the member, or

(b) for any other cause that, in the opinion of the council, is *proper or expedient*. [S. 16 (2)].

(iii) *Ethics*

The rules of ethics are set out in the *Appendix* of this Section.

5. The Dental Association Act

(i) *General Provision*

The *Board* may *suspend* a member, or *remove his name* from the register, or impose a *penalty or fine* not exceeding $500 in addition to or in lieu of suspension, if a member -

(a) has been convicted of an indictable offence; or

(b) has violated any of the provisions of the Act or of the by-laws or rules of professional ethics of the Association; or

(c) has been guilty of malpractice or unbecoming, improper, unprofessional or criminal conduct whether in the practice of his profession or otherwise. [S. 48].

(ii)	Arrears of Fees	A member who defaults in payment of annual fees is suspended from practice. [S. 25 (1)].
(iii)	Discipline Committee	Where the discipline committee considers that the offence is of su gravity and importance as to warran suspension, it may suspend a member until the Board can deal with the matter [S. 53a (1)].
(iv)	Ethics	The rules of ethics are set out in the Appendix of this Section.
(v)	Unprofessional Conduct	Unprofessional conduct includes (a) professional imcompetence, (b) gross carelessness, and (c) the charging of exorbitant fees [S.48 (1a)]. Failure of a member to provide information properly required of him is, unless explained to the satisfaction of the Board, unbecoming conduct. [Alta. Reg. 425/67]. It is unbecoming and improper conduct to advertise or hold onesel out as a specialist in breach of Section 32.

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

(i)	General Provision	The council may suspend or expel fo (a) unprofessional conduct, or (b) incompetency. [S. 19 (1)].

(ii) Arrears of Fees

A member who defaults in payment of fees automatically forfeits her membership. [Alta. Reg. 211/68].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968.

(i) General Provision

Where a member is found guilty of conduct unbecoming a member -

(a) the discipline committee may, with the approval of council, reprimand him, or

(b) council may suspend him or orde that his name be struck from the register. [SS. 40 & 41 (1)].

A fine of not more than $500 in respect of each offence may be imposed in addition to or in lieu of the sanctions in (a) and (b). [S. 41 (2)].

A permit holder may be reprimanded, his permit suspended or revoked, and fined in addition to, or in lieu of, other sanctions if -

(a) he fails to observe the statutory conditions governing the issue of permits; or

(b) he has been guilty of conduct that, in the judgment of the council is inimical to the best interest of the public or the profession. [SS. 22 (3) & (4), 40 & 41].

(ii) Arrears of Fees

The name of a member may be struc from the register for default in payment of fees. [S. 27 (2) & (3

(iii) Students

Engineers-in-training and student may be struck off for behaviour considered unbecoming or failure pay prescribed fees. [Alta. Reg. 150/69].

(iv) Ethics

The Code of Ethics and Rules of Practice are set out in the Appen to this Section.

(v) Unbecoming Conduct

Unbecoming conduct is conduct whic in the judgment of the council or of the discipline committee, is inimical to the best interest of t public or the profession. [S.30].

8. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act

The statute merely provides that t corporation may pass by-laws for t expulsion or suspension of any mem for unprofessional conduct or non-payment of fees. [S.12 (1) (a)].

9. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965

(i) General Provision

The council may expel, suspend, or impose a fine not exceeding $500 upon, a member found guilty of conduct unbecoming an Alberta Land

Surveyor. [s. 38 (1)].

(ii) Arrears of Fees

A member may be suspended for non-payment of fees. [S.37].

(iii) Students

If an articled pupil is found to have committed any wilful breach of his obligations under the articles, the council may order that the articles be terminated. [S.18 (1)].

(iv) Unbecoming Conduct

The following acts are deemed to be conduct unbecoming an Alberta Land Surveyor:

(a) any act or conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the public or the members of the Association;

(b) acting as a professional agent of a person not fuly qualified to practise as a land surveyor;

(c) using or suffering his name to be used in any such agency;

(d) doing any act or affording any means:

  (i) that is calculated to, or does, or may lead the public to believe that a person who is not a member is entitled by law to practise as a land surveyor, or

  (ii) tending to enable a person who is not a member to practise in any respect as an Alberta land surveyor or to be paid any fee sum of money for the performanc of any survey;

(e) falsely certifying as to the service under articles of a pupil when such service has not been actually and bona fide performed in the manner required by this Act and in accordance with the article

(f) failing or neglecting to inst an articled pupil in the practice of land surveying in the manner required by the terms of the articl entered into by him;

(g) The contravention of any of th provisions of the Act or the by-la [S.38 (3)].

The failure or refusal of a member charged to attend before the discipline committee may be held to be unbecoming conduct. [S.46 (3)].

(v) Ethics The Code of Ethics of the Associat is set out in the Appendix to this Section.

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

(i) General Provision Where a member is found guilty of conduct unbecoming a barrister and solicitor the Benchers may:

(i) order that his name be struck from the roll; (ii) order that he

		be suspended for a stated period, (iii) reprimand him, and (iv) in addition to suspension or reprimand impose a fine not exceeding $1000 for each offence. [S.68].
(ii)	Powers of Committee	In certain circumstances an Investigating Committee may reprimand a member and, in addition, may impose a fine not exceeding $300 for each offence. [S.64].
(iii)	Criminal Conviction	Where a member has been convicted of an indictable offence the Benchers may suspend him for a stated period of time or order that his name be struck from the roll. [S.73].
(iv)	Suspension Pending Investigation	The Benchers may suspend a member pending an investigation into his conduct. [S.53].
(v)	Students	Where a student-at-law is found guilt of unbecoming conduct the Benchers may (i) terminate his articles, (ii) suspend his articles for a certain period of time, (iii) reprimand him, and (iv) in addition to suspension or reprimand may impose a fine not exceeding $200 for each offence. [S.69]. Where a student is convicted of an indictable offence his articles may be terminated or suspended. [S.73].

(vi) Unbecoming Conduct

Unbecoming conduct is any act or conduct which (a) is such as to be inimical to the best interests the public or the members of the Society, or (b) tends to harm the standing of the legal profession generally. [S.45 (2)].

The failure or refusal of a member charged to attend before an investigating committee may be held to unbecoming conduct. [S.63 (2)].

Failure of a member to account for clients' property pursuant to a direction of the discipline commit *may* amount to unbecoming conduct. [S. 80].

11. The Medical Profession Act.

(i) General Provision

Where a discipline committee finds that a registered member has been guilty of conduct that warrants disciplinary action, the council (a) may order that his name be removed from the register, (b) /may orde that he be suspended for a period not exceeding 3 years, and (c) in either case may impose a penalty o not more than $1000. [S.43].

The council may direct the removal of a member's name from the regist if, after due inquiry, he is found

	guilty of - (i) infamous or unprofessional conduct in any respect, or (ii) professional incompetence, negligence or misconduct so gross as to disqualify him in the opinion of the council from practising. [S.43].
(ii) *Criminal Offence*	If a member is proved to have been convicted either before or after registration of an offence punishable by more than one year's imprisonment under the Criminal Code his *name may be removed* from the register. [S.35].
(iii) *Arrears of Fees*	Names of members who default in payment of annual fees are *struck from the register*. [S.37 (4)].
(iv) *Breach of Conditions*	Where a member fails to comply with conditions attached to his registration, the council may *suspend* him for a period not exceeding 3 years and/or impose a *fine* of not more than $500. [S.34a (2)].
(v) *Improper Conduct*	A member who associates in practice with a person who has been struck off or suspended or is otherwise not qualified or licensed to practic may be *fined* a sum of $50 for each day the association continues and

		may be struck from the register. [S.51 (2) & (3)].
(vi)	Suspension Pending Investigation	A member may be suspended pending investigation of charges of unbecoming conduct, professional incompetence or negligence. [S.60]
(vii)	Unbecoming Conduct	Any conduct inimical to the best interests of the public or the profession is conduct unbecoming a registered practitioner. [.46]. In particular, it is unbecoming an improper conduct (a) if a person practises in respect of a class of practise for which he is not registered, or (b) if a person advertises himself or holds himsel out a specialist without having received an appropriate certificat from the Co-ordinating Council. [S.70].

12. The Naturopathy Act [Association Provisions].

(i)	General Provision	The council may suspend or expel a member found guilty of professio misconduct, improper conduct, incompetence or contravention of a by-law of the Association imposing suspension or expulsion as a penal for the breach thereof. [S.8 (1); Alta. Reg. 315/57].

(ii) *Arrears of Fees*

Where a member defaults in payment of fees the council *may suspend* his certificate of registration. [S. 8 (11)]. The by-laws in fact provide for *automatic suspension*. [Alta. Reg. 315/57].

13. *The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act*

(i) *General Provision*

The council may *suspend* or *remove the name* of a member found guilty of unbecoming conduct. [S.20 (1)].

(ii) *Arrears of Fees*

The council may *suspend* a member who defaults in payment of fees. [S.19; Alta. Reg. 572/65].

(iii) *Unbecoming Conduct*

The following acts are deemed to be conduct unbecoming an ophthalmic dispenser:

(1) Supplying frames and lenses of poor optical and mechanical quality or supplying any ophthalmic applianc that is of a lesser standard of quality than that prescribed by the Board;

(2) Supplying frames or lenses othe than first quality to a patient without specifically advising the patient of this fact;

(3) Negligence in ophthalmic dispensing;

(4) Sharing with any person other than the employer of the ophthalmic

dispenser the fees received from the patient;

(5) Making unreasonable charges to the public;

(6) Soliciting or canvassing from house to house or place to place or by mail;

(7) Advertising of his practice or business premises by means prohibit by the by-laws of the Guild;

(8) Allowing a person who is not a member of the Guild to practise ophthalmic dispensing with him, or his name, or under his patronage, or under any style in his business premises;

(9) Commission of an indictable offence or of an offence under the Act or regulations; or

(10) Any act specified by the by-laws of the Guild to be conduct unbecoming an ophthalmic dispenser. [S.20 (3); Alta. Reg. 572/65].

14. The Optometry Act, 1966

(i) General Provision

Where a member is found guilty of unbecoming conduct the council may (a) strike his name from the registe or (b) suspend him for a fixed peri or (c) impose a fine not exceeding $500. [S.17].

(ii)	Criminal Conviction	A member convicted of an indictable offence may be struck from the register or suspended for a fixed period. [S.33].
(iii)	Arrears of Fees	A member may be suspended for defaul in payment of fees. [S.34].
(iv)	Unbecoming Conduct	Any act or conduct that is inimical to the best interests of the public or the members of the Association, or contravention of any provision of the Act or the by-laws, amounts to conduct unbecoming an optometris [S. 18 (2)]. The failure or refusal of a member charged to attend before the discipline committee may be held to be unbecoming conduct. [S. 26 (3)].
(v)	Ethics	Certain general rules of practice are set out in the Appendix to this Section.

15. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i)	General Provision	The council may (a) order that a member's name be struck from the register, (b) suspend a member, (c) reprimand a member, and (d) in addition to or in lieu of any of these sanctions, impose a fine of

		not less than $50 or more than $20 if the member is found guilty of (i) conduct detrimental to the public interest or of wilful negligence or of misconduct in the practice of his business or profession, or (ii) an offence or crime against Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of Alberta relating to the sale of narcotic drugs, poisons or alcoholic liquor or (iii) a contravention of the Act o regulations. [SS. 21 (1) & 21c (2)].
(ii)	Arrears of Fees	The by-laws provide for automatic suspension for default in payment of annual fees. [Alta. Reg. 453/65].
(iii)	Suspension by Investigating Committee	The investigating committee may suspend a member until the next meeting of council or for a period of 3 months, whichever is the shorter. [S. 21b (2)].
(iv)	Detrimental Conduct	Any conduct, matter or thing, wheth in a professional capacity or other wise, that is inimical to the best interests of the public or of the profession may be held to be conduc

detrimental to the public interest. [S.21 (2)].

The contravention of or the non-observance of the requirements of any by-law or code of ethics is conduct detrimental to the public interest. [S. 21 (3)].

(v) Ethics

The Code of Ethics is set out in th Appendix to this Section.

16. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act

The statute merely provides that th council in its discretion may, by order, expel or suspend any member of the Association for unprofessiona conduct or incompetency.
[S. 19 (1)].

17. The Podiatry Act

(i) General Provision

The council may expel or suspend any member of the Association -

(a) who is guilty of professional misconduct or incompetency, or

(b) who contravenes any by-law that imposes suspension or cancellation as a penalty for contraventi
[S. 12 (1); Alta. Reg. 195/65].

(ii) Ethics

The Code of Ethics is set out in th Appendix to this Section.

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

(i) General Provision

The council in its discretion may expel or suspend any member for -

(a) dishonesty,

(b) incompetency,

(c) a habit or illness rendering the member unfit to practise psychiatric nursing,

(d) conduct that does not confor to the standards of the professio of nursing or is unbecoming to a psychiatric nurse, or

(e) fraud or misrepresentation in obtaining membership in the association. [S.14 (1)].

(ii) Arrears of Fees

A member may be suspended for default in payment of fees. [Alta. Reg. 411/67].

19. The Psychologists Act (Part I)

(i) General Provision

The statute and by-laws merely provide that the council may suspen or expel a member in accordance wit the by-laws.
[S.9 (3); Alta. Reg. 38/64].

(ii) Arrears of Fees

A member who defaults in payment of fees is "dropped" from membership. [Alta. Reg. 38/64].

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

The statute simply provides that the discipline of members, including their suspension and expulsion, may be regulated by by-law. [S.9 (2)(d)]

21. The Registered Nurses Act

The statute simply provides that the discipline of members, including their suspension and expulsion may be regulated by by-law.
[S.9 (1)(e)].

The name of a member who has been expelled may be removed from the Alberta Nurses Register.
[S.10 (3)].

22. The Social Workers Act (Part I)

The statute simply provides that the suspension and cancellation of registration of members may be governed by by-law. [S.7 (a)(i)].

23. The Teaching Profession Act

(i) General Provision

Where a member has been found guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduc the executive council may -

(a) expel the person from the association,

(b) suspend the person from the association for any period of time it considers proper,

(c) discipline the person in any other way it considers proper, and

(d) recommend that the Minister suspend or cancel the person's teaching certificate. [S.19 (1)].

(ii) Former Members

Where it appears that a former member has been guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct whi he was an active member, disciplin proceedings may be instituted agai him at any time within 90 days fro the date he ceased to be an active member. [S. 16 (2)].

(iii) Unprofessional Conduct

Unprofessional conduct includes breaches or violations of the A.T. Code of Ethics or excessive or flagrant breaches of the A.T.A. Standards of Professional Conduct. [Alta. Reg. 287/64].

A member is guilty of unprofessiona conduct who -

(a) wilfully takes, because of animosity or for personal advantage any steps to secure the dismissal of another teacher;

(b) wilfully circulates false reports derogatory to any fellow teacher or to any other person directly associated with education in the Province of Alberts;

(c) maliciously, carelessly, irresponsibly or otherwise not in fulfilment of official duties, criticizes the work of a fellow teacher in such a way as to undermine the confidence of the public an pupils;

(d) where he is one of a local grou bargains on his own behalf on questions affecting each and all members of the group;

(e) is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors or the excessive or habitual use of opiates or narcotics;

(f) has been convicted of an offenc under the Juvenile Delinquents Act (Canada) or an indictable offence under the Criminal Code.

[Alta. Reg. 287/64].

Failure or refusal of a member charged to attend before the discipline committee is unprofessional conduct. [S.15 (2)].

24. The Veterinary Surgeons Act

(i) General Provision

The council is empowered to discipline members, and, in particular, may (a) suspend a member, or

(b) expel a member, or (c) impose a fine not exceeding $1000 upon a member, for misconduct or failure on the part of that member to com with any by-law of the associatio imposing suspension or expulsion a penalty for breach. [S.9 (3)].

The council may remove from the register the name of a member, or suspend or fine a member who -

(a) has been convicted of an indictable offence,

(b) has violated any of the provisions of the Act, the by-laws, or rules of professional ethics, c

(c) has been guilty of malpractic or unbecoming, improper, unprofessional or criminal conduct in t practice of his profession. [S.14]

(ii) Arrears of Fees

A member may be suspended for non-payment of fees. [S.9 (5)].

(iii) Unbecoming Conduct

Unbecoming conduct or unprofession conduct includes -

(a) Malpractice,

(b) Any veterinary practise that i contrary to law,

(c) Conviction for contravening t Narcotics Act,

(d) Failure to uphold the dignity of the profession in relation to his clients by conduct detrimental to professional standards,

(e) Failure to co-operate in disease control programmes of importance to livestock and human health, not inconsistent with his ability and time available. [Alta. Reg. 108/57].

The Alberta Architects Act

By-laws relating to Professional Practice:

20.a. *Professional Practice*
Except in a competition conducted in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, no member or permitted corporation shall render professional services for a client except under an agreement which provides for a fee in accordance with the Schedule of Minimum Professional Charges and Conditions of Engagement.

b. The firm name of a partnership or the corporate name of a permitted corporation shall contain, respectively only the names of partners composing the partnership or of the shareholders of the permitted corporation and shall not include the words "associates" "partners" "consultants", "company", or any other anonymous designation, except in circumstances where Council has been satisfied that the Associates or Partners referred to are registered or licensed architects or, in the case of firms referred to in (c) of this By-law 20, registered professional engineers. The firm name or corporate name need not include the names of all partners or of all shareholders. If by reason of death or retirement from the partnership or permitted corporation, a name requires to be changed to comply with this by-law the change shall be made within a period of two (2) years from the death or retirement. This by-law is effective on the first day of January, 1968.

c. 1. No member shall practise under a name or title, or permit his name to be used in any connection which might imply to the public that someone not a member is a member of the Assoiciation, but the name of a partner who is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Alberta may be included as part of the firm name provided it is clearly indicated in the descriptive title that such person is a professional engineer.

c. 2. No member shall enter into any arrangement by which anyone not a member may be enabled, either directly or indirectly, to practise architecture in Alberta. But a member or permitted corporation may carry on a professional practice with a member or members of an allied profession provided that in so doing there is no breach of these by-laws or of The Architects Act.

3. Where the name of anyone other than an Architect appears on a member's letterhead it shall be clearly indicated that such party is a registered member of a recognized profession of the Province of Alberta.

21. a. An Architect shall act solely in the interest of his client with regard to the quality and economy of the work with which he is entrusted; he shall not accept any form of profitable inducement to employ any special contractor, material or work.

b. If an Architect has a financial interest either directly or indirectly in any material or product which he may deem expedient to specify or use in any client's work he shall disclose in writing the nature of same to his client before commencing the work.

21.c. An Architect who has a majority interest in any business company or who holds any shares in a business whose shareholders are less than one hundred in number and who wishes to employ the product or work of such business company in a work under his charge shall inform his client in writing of the nature and extent of such interest before commencing the work and shall obtain his client's approval for the employment of the product or work proposed. This section does not apply to shares held in a permitted corporation.

d. Except when acting for himself in a personal matter or as permitted by paragraph 21g hereof an architect who, as a result of investigation procedure in accordance with section 25 of "Discipline", is found to be engaging in or takes any part in the business, trade or occupation of a contractor, manufacturer of building material or supplier of building materials directly or indirectly connected with or related to the erection, construction, enlargement or alteration of buildings either as a principal, agent, employee, partner or in any other capacity thereby forfeits his registration as an Architect, and his name shall be removed from the register of Architects. If, however, such person shall later cease to engage in or take any part in any of those occupations he may then apply to Council to have his name restored to the register.

e. An Architect must not permit the insertion of any clause in tenders, bills of quantities, or other contract documents which provide for payment to be made to him or a permitted corporation by the contractor whatever may be the consideration unless with the full knowledge and approval of his client.

f. The choice of an Architect by the public should depend on the knowledge and skill of the Architect. In the discharge of his professional practice, therefore, an Architect shall be remunerated solely by the professional fees charged for the work and responsibilities entrusted to him.

g. An Architect may act as professional adviser to a contractor or to a firm trading in materials connected with the building industry, provided that he is paid by the professional fees and not by commission on sales or profits and provided that he does not solicit orders for such contractor or firm and that such a firm or contractor does not solicit work for the architect.

h. An Architect shall not attempt to supplant another Architect, nor shall he compete with another Architect by means of a reduction of fees or by other inducements.

i. In order to influence, or procure employment, an Architect shall not give to any person any donation, rebate, discount, bonus, fee or commission which would in effect reduce the Architect's fee.

j. An Architect, on being approached to proceed with professional work, upon which another architect was previously employed shall notify in writing the fact to such architect and notify Council.

k. An Architect shall not guarantee an estimate by personal bond.

22. An Architect shall not advertise or offer his services except in the manner set forth below:

a. An Architect making representation to a prospective client or clients must at all times conduct himself in a manner befitting a member of a learned and dignified profession and without prejudice of any kind whatsoever to his fellow Architect or to the profession as a whole.

b. Architects shall conform to the following general guides as to the type and extent of advertising which is considered in keeping with a distinguished and learned profession. Provided it is done unostentatiously Architects may advertise in the following ways:

(i) He may display his name and illustrations of his work at his place of business.

(ii) He may erect a sign bearing his name and address on work which he has under construction.

(iii) He may, with the owner's consent, affix his name permanently to work for which he has been the architect.

(iv) He may place a professional card in a publication which is carrying news of the completion of new work for which he has been the Architect, or on which he has been an associate or consultant.

(v) When an Architect has been retained on the usual basis to design a definite project, he may display such designs by publishing them in newspapers and magazines, or otherwise presenting them to the public, provided the name of the project and the name of the Architect are prominently displayed on each drawing and provided that:

(a) he shall not give monetary consideration for such insertions;

(b) he shall not allow the publishers to use such insertions for exhorting advertisements from the contributors.

(vi) An Architect shall not publicly display drawings of an indefinite or imaginary project for which there is no client, unless it is in the R.A.I.C. Architecture Canada or a recognized architectural exhibit, or otherwise as authorized by Council.

(vii) An Architect may present lectures of an educational nature, either with or without remuneration, on invitation to do so.

(viii) An announcement covering the pertinent facts only with respect to any change in name, address, telephone, etc., may be made as a business card not larger than 12 sq. in. for insertion in a publication, or a printed announcement not larger than 24 sq. in. for mailing.

(ix) All proposed forms of advertising or publicity beyond the above must be submitted to the Council and approval received in writing before being put into effect.

Where a permitted corporation carries on practice as an architect, the references to fees, professional practice, competitions and discipline contained in this by-law 22 apply, mutatis mutandis, to such corporation.

23. In all cases of dispute between client and contractor the Architect must act in an impartial manner. He must interpret the conditions of a contract with entire fairness between the client and the contractor.

COMPETITIONS

24. An Architect shall not take part in a competition the conditions of which are:

(a) not in accordance with the latest revisions of the R.A.I.C. Documents No. 4 "Code for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions" and conditions as Council may approve: nor shall an Architect take part in a competition as to which preliminary warning by Council has been issued. Such warning shall be forwarded to all members.

(b) Architects asked to take part in a limited competition must at once notify the Secretary of the Association submitting particulars of the Competition.

"(c) The word 'competition' referred to in paragraphs 24(a) and (b) shall be defined as more than one architect knowingly working on the same project at the same time for the same client."

PUBLIC RELATIONS

26. a. 1. The Profession of Architecture requires of its members a high order of integrity, business and artistic ability. A true Architect must be an artist, co-ordinator, business man, engineer, draftsman, politician, mathematician and scientist. With the use of these gifts an Architect is bound to be a leader in his community, placed in positions of confidence and trust, and making decisions which affect the lives and fortunes of many people. For this reason, members must consider their life work most seriously and carry out their work in the highest possible plane of efficiency, service and ethics, so that by their efforts no harm shall come to the public regard, not only for the individual member himself, but to the profession generally. Practice of Architecture carries with it grave responsibilities to the Public.

2. The best interest of society, of Architects generally and of one's own practice, require loyalty to the professional Association of which one is a member and to the By-laws of the Association, in order to preserve high standards in the Profession.

3. Architects are entrusted with undertakings of which honesty of purpose is a fundamental requirement. The interests of the Owner always take precedence over the personal interests of the Architect.

4. Members of the Association should endeavour to provide opportunities for continuing professional development to those entering the Profession, by assisting them to acquire a full understanding of the functions, duties and responsibilities of Architects. They should seek to stimulate the interest of their employees, provide suitable working conditions, and help them to render competent and efficient service.

b. To help members work towards better public relations for the profession, and thereby for themselves, here are a number of points gleaned from several studies on Public Relations by this and other Architectural Institutes and Associations:

1. Seek and employ new ways of improving your architectural service.
2. Remember the main purpose in your service is to produce a satisfied client.
3. Always maintain a polite and dignified manner in your associations with the public.
4. Do not falsely or maliciously criticize in public the work of other professionals.
5. See to serve unselfishly the community from which you derive your living by:
   a. Giving talks and lectures, writing articles, etc.
   b. Contributing financially and physically to worthy endeavours.
   c. Acting on committees, councils and clubs.
   d. Advancing the forms of culture by contributing from your special knowledge of the various forms of the arts.
   e. generally giving a willing hand when needed.
6. Be willing to serve your own Architectural Association in whatever way you may be best fitted so that its affairs are kept in good order.
7. Learn your Act, By-laws and other regulations of the Association so that you are familiar with them, and so that you can keep on the right side of them.
8. Consider it your moral duty to abide by the regulations of your Association.
9. Remember that your business as an Architect, in all fairness to the Public who support you and other Architects, should be gained, other things being equal, solely on the quality of service you can offer them.
10. Be willing to explain to the public at every available opportunity the value, service and organization of the Architect.
11. Keep your Public Relations Officer posted regarding newsworthy information.
12. Seek ways of showing and explaining valuable architectural work to the public.

JOINT RULES OF PRACTICE BETWEEN ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PREAMBLE

27. a. For the practice of Architecture and Professional Engineering in the Province of Alberta, the Alberta Association of Architects and the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta issue this statement of conduct which is an ethical guide under ordinary conditions of business relations with the public and among members of both professional associations. All Architects and Professional Engineers have an obligation to observe it as such.

b. 1. Primarily, the practice of Architecture and of Professional Engineering, respectively, shall be as defined in The Alberta Architects Act and The Engineering Profession Act.

2. Each profession recognizes the other as an honored and learned profession and of equal merit whose close co-operation is essential at all times for the benefit of the public welfare.

FIELD OF THE ARCHITECT

c. 1. An Architect may ethically accept commissions for projects involving both architectural and engineering work.

2. For structures under the control of an Architect, which require engineering aid or assistance, the Architect will employ a Registered Professional Engineer or Engineers to do such engineering and will pay a mutually agreed fee.

FIELD OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

d. 1. A Professional Engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects involving both engineering and architectural work.

2. For structures under the control of a Professional Engineer, which require architectural aid or assistance, the Professional Engineer will employ a registered Architect or Architects to do such architectural work and will pay a mutually agreed fee.

BOARD OF PRACTICE

e. 1. Composition—Each profession shall appoint two of its members to the Joint Board of Practice. These members will appoint a chairman who is not a member of the Board.

2. Purpose—(1) The Purpose of the Joint Board of Practice is to consider all questions or complaints arising from the Joint Rules of Practice, and which may be referred to it by any member of either profession. The Board may communicate directly with a member or members of either or both professions and make recommendations to either or both Council.

(2) The Board shall prepare and revise from time to time a guide for the members of both professions to be used in the interpretation of sections three (3) and four (4) above.

USE OF SEAL OR SIGNATURE

f. The seal or signature of the registered Professional Engineer or registered Architect to whom the commission is awarded shall be affixed to all drawings. In addition to his seal or signature the names of those registered Professional Engineers and registered Architects under whose direction any separate field of work has been executed, shall appear on each drawing in connection with the title block.

MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP

g. Architects and Professional Engineers will co-operate to uphold the dignity and progress of each other's profession by exchanging general information and experience, and will foster instruction of students in their respective professions in every practicable way.

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

h. 1. Architects and Professional Engineers shall interest themselves in public welfare on behalf of which they shall at all times apply their special knowledge, skill and training within the scope of their commissioned work.

2. The professions do not favour the practice of furnishing, without professional fee, engineering or architectural services by a manufacturer, contractor, and others of their representatives on designing and planning work which comes within the fields of the Architects and Professional Engineers. This shall not be construed so as to prevent either profession from calling upon a manufacturer of special equipment to furnish full details of their product and the advantages of its application in specific cases.

INDIVIDUAL OBLIGATIONS

i. Architects and Professional Engineers, in their relations with each other, will observe and respect the respective codes of ethics applicable to each profession.

ARTICLE NO. 9—CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF MEMBERS

38. Chiropractors should at all times be guided by the highest standards of moral conduct. They should exemplify gentlemanly qualities in all dealings with patients, fellow practitioners and members of other professional associations, as well as the general public. Accordingly, Chiropractors shall be bound by the following rules of ethics.

Part I—Patient Relationship

(a) The health and welfare of the patient should always be paramount and expectation of remuneration or lack thereof should not in any way affect the quality of service rendered to the patient;

(b) Absolute honesty should characterize all transactions with patients. The Chiropractor should neither exaggerate nor minimize the gravity of the patient's condition, nor offer any false hope or prognosis.

(c) The right of a patient to select his own method of getting well should be recognized and respected. The patient should have the right to choose other professional care.

(d) The chiropractor should always be free to accept or reject a patient as he is governed by the law and his conscience. Yet, he must not abandon the patient without due regard to the patient's future welfare.

(e) The Chiropractor owes his patient the highest degree of skill and care of which he is capable. To this end he should endeavour to keep abreast of all new developments in chiropractic and allied fields and should constantly strive to improve his knowledge and skill in the science, art and philosophy of chiropractic.

(f) The Chiropractor is bound to keep secret whatever he may hear or observe respecting the private affairs of his patient and the family while in the discharge of his professional duties—except when the safe-guarding of society imposes a higher law—and except when the Chiropractor is performing a service to his patient by submitting necessary information to a third party with the consent of the patient or of a responsible relative or guardian.

(g) The Chiropractor shall avoid assistance in practices of questionable propriety, such as the pretense of disease, concealment of organic disease in order to obtain favourable life insurance, or the procurement of an abortion. To all these he will show inflexible opposition.

(h) Every Registered Chiropractor shall make clear to his patients that the adjustment of the spine and other articulations incidental thereto and information concerned with the spinal adjustment is the practice of chiropractic and that any other treatment or service rendered is either first aid or is practised under the authority of an additional degree or degrees and practised under the authority of another Statute of the Province of Alberta.

(i) No chiropractor shall offer to guarantee a cure, either verbally or in writing, or by advertising or otherwise.

Part II—Professional Relationships

(a) The factor of human error is acknowledged by all reasonable people. Success and failure are relative terms. Therefore, disparagement and condemnation of a fellow practitioner should be screened by the golden rule.

(b) It is improper to solicit the patients of other chiropractors. Where there are referrals either from other chiropractors or from members of the allied professions of healing, the patient remains a patient of the referring doctor, unless otherwise specified at the time of referral. Upon completion of the care of the referred patient, a written report should be sent to the referring doctor, returning the care of the patient to him.

(c) In the event the patient changes chiropractors, the original chiropractor should be prepared to furnish any pertinent information of X-ray films upon request of the continuing chiropractor.

(d) When engaging in consultation at the request of a fellow chiropractor, the consultant should at no time in the presence of the patient attempt to display any superior knowledge over the attending chiropractor. When a decision has been reached, the patient should be advised of this mutual decision by the attending chiropractor. If, for some reason, the attending chiropractor is unable to be present at the consultation, the consultant should inform the attending chiropractor of his findings in a sealed letter, and should not disclose his findings directly to the patient.

(e) It is the duty of every chiropractor to associate himself with and support provincial and national organizations. He should keep abreast of advances by attending conventions, post-graduate courses and by continued study, and it becomes his duty to supplement and promulgate these advances when possible.

(f) Chiropractic advertising should deal strictly with the principles of chiropractic as a health service. The copy of such advertising should never be flamboyant nor contain mis-statements, falsehoods, misrepresentations, distortions or sensational or fabulous reports which are intended, or have a tendency, to deceive the public or impose upon credulous or ignorant persons. All advertising matter shall be accordance with the rules prescribed by the Council.

(g) It should be deemed a point of honour among chiropractors to adhere to the general rules and standards set by the Association regarding fees, with as much uniformity as varying conditions permit. It shall be considered unprofessional to split fees or to give or receive a commission in the reference of patients.

(h) No chiropractor shall engage in any other profession or business which in the opinion of the Council would be detrimental to the best interests of the Chiropractic Profession.

(i) Every Registered Chiropractor holding any degree or degrees in addition to that of Doctor of Chiropractic may only practise such other profession if authorized so to do by another Act of the Alberta Legislature, and he shall indicate same by having full information thereof placed on his office door and his reception room.

Part III—Public Relations

(a) It is the duty of the chiropractor as a good citizen to be vigilant to ensure the welfare of the community and to do his part in sustaining its burdens he should be ready to give counsel to the public on matters pertaining to his profession.

(b) In the chiropractic profession gratuitous services are permissible, but justice demands that some limit should be placed on the extent of such services. Poverty, professional brotherhood and community welfare should be recognized as representing valid claims.

(c) Contracts established with insurance companies by Provincial Boards should be respected and observed.

39. Application of the principles enunciated above should govern the practitioner in his behaviour toward any incident that may not be specifically mentioned. Any violation of the Code of Ethics that would warrant an investigation should be reported in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer.

BY-LAW 9

Ethics

1. (a) No member of the Association in connection with his profession shall display or permit to be displayed

(1) Any sign other than a sign which in its character, position, size and wording is merely such as may be reasonably required to indicate the location of an entrance to the premises in which a dental practice is being carried on;

(2) Any sign containing or consisting of anything except his name, degree, profession and specialty if any, or in which any letter exceeds five inches in height or width, the height to include either line or shade or both;

(3) More than two signs in addition to one at the entrance to his professional premises, of which not more than one shall be a suspended sign;

(4) Any sign of intermittent-illuminated or reflector type or "Neon" or "Neon-type" or any illuminated sign;

(5) Any sign on premises other than those in which his practice is actually carried on;

Provided, nevertheless, that notwithstanding anything herein contained, a member may add to his entrance sign, using only letters or figures not larger than two inches, his office hours and (when an entrance is difficult to find) the words "Entrance on ...."

(b) No member of the Association in connection with his practice shall publish or permit to appear in any newspaper or other publication printed or written for distribution or display, anything other than his professional card (which may contain at most his name, title, or degrees, profession, specialty if any, address, telephone number and office hours) or an announcement of his commencement of practice, change of office location, absence from or return to practice, or the restriction of his practice. No such announcement shall contain any reference to qualifications, procedures or equipment. The space used for either card or announcement shall not exceed ~~one~~ two columns (26 ems) in width by two inches in length and shall not be in the nature of a display.

Commencement of, absence from or return to practice notices, shall be limited to four insertions over a period of thirty days, and shall not be published after the said period.

Any member of the Association may, however, provided he observes the dignity and ethics of the profession, and does not refer therein to qualifications, procedures or equipment:

(1) use private professional cards;

(2) issue accounts and receipts;

(3) issue appointment cards;

(4) mail to his patients recall notices;

(5) mail to his patients and acquaintances announcements of his commencement of practice, change of location, absence from or return to practice or the restriction of his practice.

(c) No member of the Association shall insert his professional card in any hand bill, programme, year book, time book or other printed matter of like character, nor insert his name on any instruction sheet.

(d) No member of the Association shall obtain, accept or permit telephone directory listing except in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) No display advertising of any kind shall be permitted.

(2) No black face listings shall be used in classified pages.

(3) No specialist shall be listed under separate group headings.

(4) No mention of office hours shall be made.

(5) No mention of particular facilities or equipment, such as X-ray, gas extractions, etc., shall be made.

(6) Residence listings may be used in classified pages as well as in unclassified pages.

"(vii) Designation as specialist, i.e. Endodontist, Oral Surgeon, Orthodontist, Paedodontist, Periodontist, Prosthodontist, may be used in both classified and unclassified pages, provided that the dentist is a specialist qualified in and restricted to the designated branch of dentistry."

2. No member of the Association shall perform any dental operation for fee or otherwise, on any public street or common or in any park, square, parade ground, or other public place or in any van, vehicle or other movable contrivance, but this shall not apply to any clinic movable or otherwise, approved by the Board or conducted by the Department of Health of the Province of Alberta.

3. No member of the Association shall practice his profession in such a way so that he shall or may be unable to give full force and effect to his training, experience and judgment as acquired in the course of his professional education. In particular and without restricting and generality of the foregoing:

No member of the Association shall, except with the written consent of the Board, practice his profession under the control, express or implied, or for the benefit, profit, or advantage of any person, not a member of the Association, or in such a way that directly or indirectly any such unqualified person shall or may make thereby any benefit, profit or advantage.

4. When any member of the Association takes over the practice or office of another member of the Association, either by purchase or otherwise, the member so acquiring the said practice or office shall not after one year from the date of such acquisition use any sign or printed matter which suggests to the public that the retiring member was in any way associated or connected with the said practice or office.

5. "The Board may from time to time appoint such representative or representatives as the Board shall deem advisable for the purpose of inspecting any or all dental offices in the Province of Alberta, and the conditions under which the practice is being conducted therein. Such representative or representatives of the Board shall have the authority to enter any and all dental offices at reasonable times and without prior announcement and to make all necessary inspections and observations therein, and to make such recommendations to members of the Association as the representative or representatives may deem necessary to remedy unethical, unsanitary or improper conduct, conditions, practices, or procedures. Every such recommendation which is not promptly and adequately adopted and effected shall be reported to the Board together with the conduct, condition, practice or procedure complained of, and the Board shall thereupon make upon the member of the Association so complained of, a written demand for such correction of the said conduct, condition, practice or procedure as the Board shall deem necessary or advisable. Failure on the part of any member of the Association to permit or to facilitate any such inspection or to comply promptly and completely with such written demand shall be deemed to be improper professional conduct."

"6. (1) Save as provided in By-law 9, section 6(2), no member of the Association shall:

(a) Give any person any share of fees or other payment or compensation for the introduction of patients, or

(b) Permit the use of his name or private professional card by any person not a member of the Association.

6. (2) By-law 9, section 6 (1) does not apply to:

(a) Arrangements between members of the Association who practise in partnership with each other, or

(b) Arrangements whereby the remuneration of a member of the Association fully employed by another member of the Association and practising his profession in the office of that other is determined in whole or in part by reference to fees received from patients."

7. Any infraction of this By-law or noncompliance therewith shall constitute unbecoming and improper professional conduct.

8. This By-law is not intended to be and is not to be construed as an exhaustive or complete code of ethics.

PART II

CODE OF ETHICS

1. A Professional Engineer, Geologist or Geophysicist shall recognize that professional ethics is founded upon integrity, competence and devotion to service and to the advancement of human welfare. This concept shall guide his conduct at all times.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST OR GEOPHYSICIST TO THE PUBLIC

A Professional Engineer, Geologist or Geophysicist:

2. shall have proper regard in all his work for the safety, health and welfare of the public;

3. shall endeavour to extend public understanding of engineering, geology and geophysics and their places in society;

4. shall, where his professional knowledge may benefit the public, seek opportunities to serve in public affairs;

5. shall not be associated with enterprises contrary to the public interest or sponsored by persons of questionable integrity;

6. shall undertake only such work as he is competent to perform by virtue of his training and experience;

7. shall sign and seal only such plans, documents or work as he himself has prepared or carried out or as have been prepared or carried out under his direct professional supervision;

8. shall express opinions on engineering, geological or geophysical matters only on the basis of adequate knowledge and honest conviction.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST OR GEOPHYSICIST TO HIS CLIENT OR EMPLOYER

A Professional Engineer, Geologist or Geophysicist:

9. shall act for his client or employer as a faithful agent or trustee;

10. shall not accept remuneration for services rendered other than from his client or his employer;

11. shall not disclose confidential information without the consent of his client or employer;

12. shall not undertake any assignment which may create a conflict of interest with his client or employer without the full knowledge of the client or employer;

13. shall present clearly to his clients or employers the consequences to be expected if his professional judgment is overruled by other authorities in matters pertaining to work for which he is professionally responsible.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, GEOLOGIST OR GEOPHYSICIST TO THE PROFESSION

A Professional Engineer, Geologist or Geophysicist:

14. shall endeavour at all times to improve the competence, dignity and prestige of his profession;

15. shall conduct himself towards other professional engineers, geologists and geophysicists with fairness and good faith;

16. shall not advertise his professional services in self-laudatory language or in any other manner derogatory to the dignity of this profession;

17. shall not attempt to supplant another engineer, geologist or geophysicist in an engagement after definite steps have been taken towards the other's employment;

18. shall not use the advantages of a salaried position to compete unfairly with another engineer, geologist or geophysicist;

19. shall not exert undue influence or offer, solicit or accept compensation for the purpose of affecting negotiations for an engagement;

20. shall not invite or submit proposals under conditions that constitute price competition for professional services;

21. shall advise the Council of the Association of any practice by another member of his profession which he believes to be contrary to this Code of Ethics.

PART III

JOINT RULES OF PRACTICE BETWEEN ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

In the Province of Alberta

1. For the practice of Architecture and Professional Engineering in the Province of Albèrta, the Alberta Association of Architects and the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta issue this statement of conduct which is an ethical guide under ordinary conditions for business relations with the public and among members of both professional associations. All Architects and Professional Engineers have an obligation to observe it as such.

2. (a) Primarily, the practice of Architecture and of Professional Engineering, respectively, shall be as defined in The Alberta Architects Act and The Engineering and Related Professions Act.

(b) Each profession recognizes the other as an honored and learned profession and of equal merit whose close cooperation is essential at all times for the benefit of the public welfare.

Field of the Architect

3. (a) An Architect may ethically accept commissions for projects involving both architectural and engineering work.

(b) For structures under the control of an Architect, which require engineering aid or assistance, the Architect will employ a registered Professional Engineer or Engineers to do such engineering and will pay a mutually agreed fee.

Field of the Professional Engineer

4. (a) A Professional Engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects involving both engineering and architectural work.

(b) For structures under the control of a Professional Engineer, which require architectural aid or assistance, the Professional Engineer will employ a registered Architect or Architects to do such architectural work and will pay a mutually agreed fee.

Joint Board of Practice

5. (a) Composition—each profession shall appoint two of its members to the Joint Board of Practice. These members will appoint a chairman who is not a member of the Board.

(b) Purpose—(1) The purpose of the Joint Board of Practice is to consider all questions or complaints arising from the Joint Rules of Practice, and which may be referred to it by any member of either profession. The Board may communicate directly with a member or members of either or both professions and make recommendations to either or both Councils.

(2) The Board shall prepare and revise from time to time a guide for the members of both professions to be used in the interpretation of sections (3) and (4) above.

Use of Seal or Signature

6. The seal or signature of the Registered Professional Engineer or registered Architect to whom the commission is awarded shall be affixed to all drawings. In addition to his seal or signature the names of those registered Professional Engineers and registered Architects under whose direction any separate fields of work have been executed shall appear on each drawing in connection with the title block.

7. Architects and Professional Engineers will cooperate to uphold the dignity and progress of each other's profession by exchanging general information and experience, and will foster instruction of students in their respective professions in every practicable way.

Public Responsibility

8. (a) Architects and Professional Engineers shall interest themselves in public welfare on behalf of which they shall at all times apply their special knowledge, skill and training within the scope of their commissioned work.

(b) The professions do not favour the practice of furnishing without professional fee, engineering or architectural services by a manufacturer, contractor, and others or their representatives on designing and planning work which comes within the fields of the Architects and Professional Engineers. This shall not be construed so as to prevent either profession from calling upon a manufacturer of special equipment to furnish full details of their product and the advantages of its application in specific cases.

Individual Obligations

9. Architects and Professional Engineers, in their relations with each other, will observe and respect the respective codes of ethics applicable to each profession.

Code of Ethics

13. Each member, in his practice as a land surveyor, shall be guided by the following code of ethics:

(a) He will at all times faithfully and diligently discharge his duties without favour, affection or partiality.

(b) He will inform his clients of any business connections, affiliations or circumstances which might be deemed to influence his judgment or affect the quality of his services.

(c) He will regard and treat as confidential any information obtained by him as to the affairs of his clients.

(d) He will advertise his services only in a dignified manner and will refrain from self-laudatory language or the use of circular letters in soliciting employment.

(e) He will not accept employment from any client who has already taken definite steps to employ another surveyor, except with the knowledge and consent of the other surveyor.

(f) He will not accept employment offered through the medium of an agent or quote a price to an agent, knowing that the agent intends to quote a higher price to his clients, or enter into any arrangement whereby a survey costs the client more than the surveyor is to receive for such survey.

(g) He will not solicit professional employment by offering any payment or other inducement to secure such employment, nor will he solicit employment from any client of another surveyor.

(h) He will not attempt unjustifiably to injure or impugn the reputation, prospects or business of any other surveyor.

(i) He will not offer his professional services or execute any survey at a lower fee or charge than is prescribed by the minimum rates set out in the current tariff of fees which has been adopted by the Association.

(j) He will not compete unethically with other surveyors for work to be done under contract or otherwise, and he will not quote a firm price for any survey, but he may give a prospective client an estimate of the cost of a proposed survey, based on the rates prescribed in the current tariff of fees.

1. No member shall permit any person to use his Certificate of Registration.

2. No member shall assist any person to practise Optometry in contravention of The Optometry Act.

3. (a) No member shall employ any person, not being a member in good standing, to carry on the practice of Optometry in his behalf.
   (b) No member shall become employed by any person who is or has been expelled by this or any other optometric association or body and has not been re-instated.

4. No person shall solicit patients or practice by personal canvass or by mail or in any other manner employ or permit any other person to do so on his behalf.

5. No member shall either in his own name, or in the name of any member of his firm or of any person or firm with whom he may be employed or associated, adopt any form of advertising or any method of procuring patients, which would lower the standard of dignity expected from a member of The Alberta Optometric Association or be of such nature as would tend, in the opinion of the Council, to bring the Association into disrepute.

6. No member of the Association shall in the practice of the profession of Optometry use any trade name, designation or corporate name or any distinguishing name for any premises in which he carries on the practice of Optometry, but every member shall, for all purposes in connection with his profession use his own proper name, provided however. that if any member purchase the practice of another member, he shall be entitled in conjunction with his own name to use that of the member from whom he purchased the practice.

7. (1) No member shall either in his own name, or in the name of any member of his firm or of any person or firm with whom he may be employed or associated, advertise except by way of a professional card in a public advertising medium. Such card shall not exceed one column in width and two inches in depth and may include only the firm name, the word "Optometrist" or "Optometrists" as the case may be, the name of the Optometrists associated therewith, any degrees or title to which they are entitled, and the business address and telephone numbers of the firm and its associates, provided that a member opening a new practice may for a period of six months thereafter use a card two columns in width and two inches in depth but the only additional material used shall be notice of the opening of the said practice.

(2) A member shall be entitled to include in his card, notice of change of address, absence and return from his place of residence and of attendance at any location otherwise than where he resides.

(3) A public advertising medium shall mean a newspaper, periodical or other publication, the columns of which are open on equal terms to all optometrists.

(4) The dimensions of the professional card as set out above shall include any border and any such card shall not be a part of any other advertisement.

(5) Not more than one such professional card shall appear in the same issue of any publication.

8. In particular no member shall

(a) either in his own name, or in the name of any member of his firm, or of any person or firm with whom he may be employed or associated, directly or indirectly state or refer to prices or fees or terms of payment thereof in any advertisement in any newspare, circular, booklet, magazine, card, sign or writing of any kind or any radio or television advertising, or in any other manner whatsoever, nor shall a member advertise in any manner that would or might mislead or deceive the public;

(b) represent or hold out as an inducement that he will or does make examination of the eyes free of charge; or at a discount or for a lesser fee than that charged by other optometrists;

(c) offer optometric service, treatment or advice which is untruthful, misleading or impossible of performance either in whole or in part;

(d) give or offer to give premiums or discounts of any kind in connection with the practice of optometry.

9. Where a member carries on his practice by visiting on fixed dates any town, village or other point where he does not reside and where there is no resident optometrist, he may issue notices not larger than eight inches by ten inches (8" x 10"), printed in black on white paper, containing only the date and period of his stay, his name and title, permanent residence and place where he may found at such point. Such notices shall be posted only in the town, village or other point to which the notice relates and shall not exceed twenty-five in number for each such visit.

10. Where any member is carrying on the practice of optometry in the employment of a person who is not an optometrist or of a firm or corporation, any advertising, representations or inducements made in connection with such practice or anything done in contravention of these By-laws or of the Act shall be the responsibility of such member and shall be deemed to be made or done by such member.

11. No member shall display merchandise, ophthalmic material or advertising of any kind in windows or in any part of the premises in which he practises optometry, for the purpose of inducing patronage, or allow any other person to do so on his behalf in or on adjacent premises.

12. No member who carries on business as an optician or dispensing optician shall advertise as such in any manner that would be in breach of the By-laws of the Association or of the Act if used by him in reference to his practice as an optometrist, nor shall he permit, allow or connive with any firm or corporation in which he has an interest or with whom he is associated to advertise in such manner.

13. No member shall permit, suffer or allow any person to practise optometry in breach of section 36 of the Act.

14. No member shall use any signs or displays of any kind to advertise the location of the premises on which he carries on the practice of optometry, other than directory signs merely to identify such premises. Such directory signs may be painted on or affixed to a door, window, building or a part thereof, but shall not contain any extraneous or unnecessary material or design and the lettering on any such directory sign shall not exceed three inches in height. The use of neon signs or flashing signs or similar devices shall be prohibited.

15. No member shall share with any other person a fee obtained from any patient or make any agreement to that end, unless such person is a member of the Association.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Pharmacist and the Public

Section 52—(1) The pharmacist shall at all times seek only fair and honest remuneration for his professional services.

(2) A pharmacist shall not knowingly supply drugs and medicines to persons not entitled to have them for re-sale or re-distribution purposes.

(3) Information concerning any medicine or drugs furnished to a patient and information supplied by a patient concerning himself or his family shall be held by the pharmacist in the strictest confidence and shall not be divulged except as required by authority or in the best interests of the patient.

(4) No pharmacist shall purchase or sell prescriptions which have been filled by a licensed pharmacy or licensed pharmacist unless such purchase is part of the acquisition of the business during the course of which such prescriptions were filled.

(5) Owing to the inherent danger, a pharmacist shall not accept the return for re-use of any portion of a prescribed drug or medicine.

(6) A pharmacist shall not permit sales by others under his control which his training indicates requires the exercise of professional judgment.

(7) A pharmacist shall properly package and label all drugs and medicines supplied by him.

(8) A pharmacist shall conduct himself in a manner that entitles him to the respect and confidence of the public.

The Pharmacist and the Prescriber

Section 53—

(1) A pharmacist shall not usurp the prerogatives of the medical profession. He shall not diagnose and prescribe.

(2) A pharmacist shall make no change in a prescription, except such as is essentially warranted by correct pharmaceutical procedure, nor any that will interfere with the obvious intent of the prescriber, as regards to therapeutic action except after consulting the prescriber.

(3) A pharmacist, if he is doubtful as to accuracy of any prescription, shall not dispense the prescription until he shall obtain a confirmation of the accuracy thereof from the prescriber.

(4) A pharmacist or group of prescribers shall not enter into any arrangement with a prescriber as to secret formulae or coded prescriptions nor shall be enter into any arrangement for compensation to the prescriber or group of prescribers in respect of what is prescribed or suggesting a particular pharmacy's service.

(5) A pharmacist shall not enter into any arrangement with a prescriber or group of prescribers whereby the latter is to influence a patient to use the services of a pharmacist.

(6) A pharmacist shall not discuss the therapeutic value of a prescription with the patient, in such a manner as to discredit the judgment of the prescriber.

The Pharmacist and His Profession

Section 54—(1) A pharmacist shall make no statement on behalf of the Association unless specifically authorized to do so.

(2) A pharmacist shall keep his pharmacy clean, neat and sanitary in all its departments and shall be well supplied with accurate measuring devices and other suitable apparatus as prescribed in Part IV of these rules, regulations and by-laws for the proper performance of his professional duties.

(3) A pharmacist shall not lend his support or his name to the promotion or exploitation of objectionable or unworthy products, nor shall he participate in any advertising or promotional program which would tend to lower the honour and dignity of the profession.

(4) A pharmacist shall not advertise or permit his employer to advertise professional services or drugs or medicines, or any aspect thereof, other than by the display or use in an advertisement, without further qualification, of the terms:

> "pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, druggist, pharmacist, apothecary, dispensing chemist, dispensing druggist, drug store, drug dispensary, dispensary, pharmacy, drugs, medicine, prescriptions or prescription service"

and no pharmacist shall advertise or permit his employer to advertise charges for such professional services, either directly by quotation or indirectly by comparative reference or otherwise howsoever.

(5) A pharmacist shall not permit a non-pharmacist to direct, influence, control or participate in the management or operation of the pharmacy of which he is manager insofar as it relates to the retailing, dispensing or compounding of drugs, medicines and poisons.

(6) a pharmacist shall not be a party to any arrangement or agreement between himself and a manufacturer or other supplier of drugs and medicines for the purpose of promoting the sale and use of such drugs and medicines, in such a manner as to exploit a patient.

(7) A pharmacist shall at all times co-operate with any duly elected officer or appointed agent of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association in the execution of the duties of that officer or agent.

(8) A pharmaceutical chemist shall be present on the premises at all times when the pharmacy is open to the public unless an explanation satisfactory to the Registrar-Treasurer is provided as to the absence of such pharmaceutical chemist.

V. *Ethics, Morals and Malpractice:*

(a) No Podiatrist shall advertise in any paper, directory or other media except in a uniform listing containing name, address and telephone number, only under the heading "Podiatrists".

(b) No member shall engage or permit his name to be used in any commercial advertising or endeavor to solicit his patients by offer of any guarantee of cure, special rates or fees, or in any other manner calculated to induce the public to hire his services.

(c) No member shall practise under any name other than his own except where two or more Podiatrists associate themselves. they may indicate such association by joint use of their name or a term implying more than one Podiatrist in the association.

(d) No Podiatrist shall permit anyone but a duly registered Podiatrist to operate on any patient in his office or practice. Where a Podiatrist knowingly permits an unqualified person to practise he renders himself liable on conviction before a Court of Inquiry of the Association to suspension and/or expulsion from the Association.

(e) No Podiatrist shall divulge any information respecting a patient's personal health given to him in confidence by the patient, nor shall he take advantage of any such confidential information. A Podiatrist who has been found guilty before a Court of Inquiry of the Association of this breach of ethics shall be suspended by the Association, or expelled as the Court deems in the best interests of the public and the profession.

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Alberta

PART I

ACTS CONFERRING POWERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT ON A PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION

SCHEDULE F: DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

Section F : Disciplinary Procedures

1. The Agrologists Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	Notice should be served on the accused member at least 14 days prior to the hearing, and the notice should embody or be accompanied by a copy of the charges made against him. [S.30 (3)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.30 (7)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision. The council is, however, empowered to make rules to regulate the hearing of matters of complaint. [S.30 (12)].
(vii)	Oath	Testimony of witnesses is taken under oath, which may be administered by the presiding chairman. [S.30 (5)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	All witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.30 (5)].

(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Evidence is taken down in shorthand and transcribed in case of appeal. [S.30 (6)]. Any appeal is founded on a copy of the evidence, the record of the proceedings and the order of the council, and the appellant should be furnished with a copy of the same upon request. [S.31 (2)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A person suspended or expelled has 3 months within which to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.31 (1)]. The judge may allow or dismiss the appeal, or vary the order of council; his decision is final. [S.31 (2) & (4)].
(xi)	Costs	Where a member is suspended or expelled, he may be required to pay the costs of the inquiry. [S.30 (8)]. On appeal, the judge may make such order as to costs as he considers just. [S.31 (2)]. Where a complaint against a member is dismissed and found to have been frivolous and vexatious, the Council may order that the member's costs be met from the funds of the Institute. [S.32].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the council or any of its members for any proceedings taken in good faith or

		for any order made or enforced under the disciplinary provisions of the Act. [S.30 (11)].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

2. The Alberta Architects Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	An accused member should be given at least 15 days' notice of the hearing and of the terms of the charges made against him. [Alta. Reg. 161/68].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	A member charged may be represented by counsel. [Alta. Reg. 161/68].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	No provision.
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	No provision.
(x)	Right of Appeal	Where council directs that the name of a person be removed from the register, appeal is stated to lie

		to the Association in general meeting. [S.15 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	No provision.
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The by-laws provide that all disciplinary action of the Council shall be published in the Minutes of the Association with or without the names of the parties to the actions at the discretion of Council, but all cancellations of registration shall be published with the names of the parties who have been removed. [Alta. Reg. 161/68].

3. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	A member is entitled to at least 10 days' written notice of the hearing. The notice should specify in general terms the matter to be investigated. [S.23 (1)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The investigation may proceed in his absence. [S.25 (2)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The accused has the right to appear in person or by counsel or agent. The Council and the investigating

		committee is empowered to employ legal or other assistance. [S.27].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by a notice issued under the hand of the Secretary and the seal of the Institute. [S.24 (3)]. Failure of a witness to attend or give evidence may, upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court, result in his attachment and punishment as for contempt of court. [S.24 (6)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	An investigating committee is not bound by the rules of evidence, but may proceed to ascertain the facts in such manner as it deems proper. [S.25 (1)]. Evidence may be adduced either by affidavit or *viva voce*, or both, as the committee may determine. [S.24 (1)].
(vii)	Oath	Any member of an investigating committee may administer an oath for the purpose of the investigation. [S.24 (2)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The investigating committee is required to deposit with the Secretary of the Institute a copy of the evidence, a record of the proceedings, and it's report to

		council. [S.25 (3)].
(x)	Right to Appeal	A member suspended or expelled has 14 days within which to appeal from the decision of council to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.30 (1)]. The judge is empowered to make such order or direction on the merits of the case as he considers just. [S.30 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to costs as he considers just. [S.30 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

4. The Chiropractic Profession Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	No provision.
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [Alta. Reg. 19/67].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The accused may be represented by counsel. The Council may employ such legal or other assistance as they deem necessary. [Alta. Reg. 19/67].

(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	A summons issued under the hand of the Secretary-Treasurer and the seal of the Association has the force of a Subpoena issued out of the Supreme Court. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable, on application to a judge of the Supreme Court, to attachment or to such other punishment as the court may direct. [Alta. Reg. 19/67].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	The Council is empowered to examine witnesses under oath. [Alta. Reg. 19/67].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	No provision.
(x)	Right of Appeal	A member has 30 days within which to appeal from a decision of council to a judge of the District Court. The judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.8 (3)]. On appeal, the judge may make such order or direction on the merits of the case as he considers just. [S.8 (4)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to costs as he considers just. [S.8 (4)].

(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The council is required promptly to report any disciplinary decision to the Minister of Health. [S.8 (5)].

5. The Dental Association Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	A member is entitled to at least 10 days' notice of the hearing, and the notice should contain a statement of the matter that forms the subject of the inquiry. [S. 51 (1) & (2)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.51 (3)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The accused may be represented by counsel. [S. 52(1)]. The discipline committee may employ such legal or other assistance as it deems necessary. [.50 (4)].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	A subpoena for the attendance of witnesses may be obtained upon praecipe from the Supreme Court. [S.53 (1)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence should be taken under oath, and the chairman or any other member of the discipline committee is

		empowered to administer oaths. [S.52 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	All witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.52 (4)].
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The discipline committee is required to report in writing to the Board giving a summary of the evidence, its findings, and making such recommendations as it deems advisable. [S.54 (1)]. A copy of the subsequent order of the Board is served upon the accused member. [S.54 (3)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A person whose name has been removed from the register or has been suspended has 2 months within which to appeal from an order of the Board to a Judge of the Supreme Court in Chambers. [S.57 (1)]. The judge may (a) confirm the order, (b) restore the appellant's name, (c) cancel, reduce or lengthen the period of suspension, or (d) make such other order as seems just. [S.58 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	Where a member is struck off or suspended, he may be required to pay the costs of the inquiry. [S.55 (1)]. On appeal, the judge is empowered to award costs in his discretion. [S.58 (2)].

(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the Board, the discipline committee, or any member of either body, or against any person or persons conducting an investigation, for any act or thing done in good faith in their proceedings or for any recommendations made or orders made or enforced. [S.56].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	Where the Board has ordered the removal of a person's name from the register or the suspension of a member from practice, the Board may publish a notice of the removal or suspension in the Gazette and may give such further publicity of the removal or suspension as it considers necessary. [S.48 (4)].

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	The statute merely requires that a copy of the complaint must be forwarded to the accused member. [S.19 (1)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.

(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence is taken under oath, which may be administered by the presiding officer of the council or the person acting for her. [S.19 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	All evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.19 (4)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	Any member expelled or suspended has 14 days within which to appeal from the order of the council to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.20 (1)]. On appeal, the judge may make such order as seems just. [S.20 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to costs as he considers just. [S.20 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The council is required to notify the appropriate Minister of the expulsion or suspension of any member. [S.21 (3)].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968

(i)	Notice of Hearing	In the case of a preliminary investigation, at least 10 days' notice in writing, specifying in general terms the matters to be investigated, should be given to an accused member. [S.32 (1) & (2)]. In the case of a formal hearing, at least 30 days' written notice, specifying the matters to be investigated, should be given. [S.35].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.37].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision for representation of the accused. The council or the discipline committee may employ such legal or other assistance as may be necessary. [S.36[.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by a notice issued under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Association. [S.38 (1)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court and may be proceeded against as for a civil contempt. [S.39].

(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The discipline committee and the council are not bound by the rules of evidence, but may proceed to ascertain the facts in such manner as they consider proper. [S.38 (3)].
(vii)	Oath	While there is no clear provision, the statute contemplates that evidence will be given under oath, since Section 39 refers to a witness "who refuses to be sworn".
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Section 44 (4) provides that a member who appeals shall be furnished with a certified copy of all proceedings, reports, orders and papers upon which the council acted in making the order.
(x)	Right of Appeal	A member who has been fined or suspended, or whose name has been struck off, has 30 days within which to appeal from an order of Council to the Supreme Court. [S.44 (1)]. The Supreme Court may either confirm or reverse the order. [S.45].
(xi)	Costs	A member who has been struck off, suspended, or reprimanded may be ordered to pay the costs of the hearing. [S.41 (2)].

(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against any member of the council or of the discipline committee or the Registrar, or any person acting on their instructions, for any thing done by him in good faith under the Act or the by-laws. [S.48].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.
(xiv)	Other Provisions	The disciplinary provisions of the Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the revocation or withholding of a permit. [S.22 (4)].

8. The Registered Interior Designers Institute of Alberta Act

No provisions in the statute relating to disciplinary procedure.

9. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965

(i)	Notice of Hearing	At least 10 days' notice of the hearing, containing a copy of the charge, should be served on an accused member. [S.44 (2) & (3)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	The hearing is in camera.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The discipline committee may proceed in his absence. [S.44 (4)].

(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member charged may be represente by counsel. [S.45 (1)].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The discipline committee is empowered to summon witnesses. [S.46 (1)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court and may be punished as for contempt. [S.46 (2)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The discipline committee is not bound by the rules of evidence. [S.46 (5)].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence is taken under oath, which may be administered by any member of the committee. [S.45 (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	All witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.45 (4)].
(xi)	Record of Proceedings	All evidence is recorded by a stenographer. [Alta. Reg. 91/66]. The discipline committee reports in writing to the council, giving a summary of the evidence, its findings and such recommendations as it deems advisable. [S.47 (1)]. The member charged is served with a copy of the council's findings and its order. [S. 47 (5)].

(x)	Right of Appeal	A member has 30 days within which to appeal from a decision of the council to the Supreme Court. [S.50 (1)]. The judge has a wide discretion to confirm, reverse or vary the order of the council. [S.51 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	Where a member is found guilty of conduct unbecoming an Alberta Land Surveyor, the council may direct that he pay the costs of the inquiry. [S.48 (1)]. When a complaint is dismissed on the ground that is is frivolous and vexatious, the council may order the payment by the Association or the person making the complaint of such costs as it considers just to the member charged. [S.48 (2)]. On appeal, the judge may award costs in his discretion. [S.51 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the Association the council, the discipline committee or any member thereof, or any person conducting a preliminary investigation, for any act done in any proceedings taken in good faith or orders made or enforced under the disciplinary provisions of the Act and the by-laws. [S.49]

(xiii)	Publication of Findings	Where a member is fined, suspended, or struck off, the Secretary-Treasurer by mail notifies all members of the disciplinary decision. [Alta. Reg. 91/66].

10. The Legal Profession Act, 1966

(i)	Notice of Hearing	Where a matter falls to be dealt with by an investigating committee, the Secretary is required to give the member notice, with reasonable particulars, of the matter to be investigated. [S. 52 (1)]. The by-laws provide for at least 10 days' notice. [Alta. Reg. 3/67]. The member is entitled to notice of the meeting of the Benchers at which the report of the investigating committee will be considered. [S.66].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	Proceedings before a person conducting a preliminary inquiry or before an investigating committee are in camera. [S. 52 (3)].
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend.	The investigation may proceed in his absence. [S. 63 (3)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member may be represented by counsel before an investigating committee and the Benchers. [S.54].

(v)	Subpeona of Witnesses	The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by a notice issued by the Secretary. [S.61 (1)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court and may be proceeded against as for civil contempt. [S.63 (1)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	An investigating committee is not bound by the rules of evidence. [S.57 (1)]. Where it is established or admitted that a member has received any moneys upon trust, the burden of proof that the moneys have been properly dealt with lies upon the member. [S.58].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence may be taken on oath, which may be administered by any member of an investigating committee. [S.57(2)]
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Copies of the evidence and any relevant exhibits, and a written report of the findings of fact of the investigating committee, are forwarded to the Benchers and to the member concerned or his counsel or agent. [SS.65 & 66].

(x)	Right of Appeal	Where a member is found guilty by an investigating committee of conduct unbecoming a barrister and solicitor he may appeal to the Benchers. [S.64 (5)]. From an order of the Benchers, a member has 30 days within which to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. [S.70]. On appeal the court has wide powers to confirm reverse or vary any order of the Benchers. [S.72].
(xi)	Costs	A member who is found guilty of conduct unbecoming a barrister and solicitor, and who is suspended or reprimanded, may be ordered to pay the costs of the investigation. [SS.64 (2) and 68 (2)]. On appeal, the court is precluded from making any award as to the costs of the appeal. [S. 72 (2)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	The statute provides immunity only in respect of the publication of a notice of the striking off or suspension of any member. [S.74 (2)].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	Where a member has been struck off or suspended notice must be given to the judges and clerks of the Supreme Court and the District Courts. [S.74 (1)]. Similarly, the investigating committee or the Benchers,

		as the case may be, may authorize the general publication of such notice and its posting at his place of business. [S.74 (1) & (2)].
(xiv)	Special Provisions	The statutory provisions relating to discipline apply, mutatis mutandis, to students-at-law. [S.45 (3)].

11. The Medical Profession Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	At least 2 weeks notice of meetings of the executive or discipline committee should be given to the member charged, and the notice should embody a copy of the charges made or a statement of the subject-matter of the inquiry. S.55 (1)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The inquiry may proceed in his absence. [S.57 (1)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member charged may be represented by counsel. [S.55 (4)]. A discipline or executive committee may employ such legal or other assistance as it thinks necessary. [S.53[.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by a notice issued under

		the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the College. [S.56 (1)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.56 (4)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The council or discipline committee is not bound by the rules of evidence. [S.56 (5)]. Evidence may be adduced either by affidavit or *viva voce*, or both, but no registered practitioner's name may be removed from the register on affidavit evidence alone. [S.55 (2)].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence may be taken on oath, which may be administered by any member of the council or discipline committee. [S.55 (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	That such a record must be made appears from Section 59 which requires a copy of the proceedings before the discipline committee, the evidence taken, the discipline committee's report, and the order of the council, in the event of an appeal. [S.59].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A registered practitioner who has not been struck off but who has been suspended or otherwise dealt with

has 30 days within which to appeal from the order of council to the Supreme Court. [S.45 (1)]. But no appeal lies from a unanimous order of the council. [S.45 (2)]. A member who has been struck off has 90 days within which to appeal from the order of council to the Supreme Court. [S.58 (1)]. The court is empowered to confirm or reverse the order, or direct further inquiries. [S.58 (2)].

(xi) Costs

A registered practitioner found guilty of an offence may be required to pay the costs of the investigation. [S.43 (3)]. The council has power to reimburse a person against whom a complaint has been made in respect of costs incurred in an investigation. [S.49 (3)]. On an appeal against striking-off, the court may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper. [S.58 (2)].

(xii) Immunity of Tribunal

No action lies against any member of the council or any committee or board, or against any officer or servant of the College, for anything done in good faith pursuant to the statute, rules or regulations. [S.76a].

(xiii)	Publication of Findings	Notice of striking-off or suspension should be published within 60 days in the *Gazette*, and such other publicity may be given to the action as the council deems necessary. [S.51 (4)].

12. The Naturopathy Act ["Association" Provisions]

(i)	Notice of Hearing	At least 10 days'written notice should be given. [Alta. Reg. 315/57]
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member may be represented by counsel. [Alta. Reg. 315/57].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision
(vii)	Oath	Evidence is taken on oath, which may be administered by the chairman of the council or the person acting in his absence. [S.8 (4) & (5)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.8 (7)].

(x)	Right of Appeal	A member suspended or expelled has 14 days within which to appeal from a decision of the council to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.8 (8)]. The judge may extend the time. [S.8 (8)]. On appeal the judge may make such order or direction as the justice of the case requires. [S.8 (10)].
(xi)	Costs	The only provision relates to appeal, when the judge may make such order as to costs as the justice of the case requires. [S.8 (10)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

13. The Ophthalmic Dispensers Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	A member is entitled to at least 10 days' notice of the meeting of the investigating committee; the notice should contain a statement of the complaint. [S.22 (1) & (2)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	Meetings of the investigating committee are held *in camera*. [S.22 (4)].
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The investigation may proceed in his absence. [S.22 (3)].

(iv)	Right to Counsel	The accused may be represented by counsel. [S.23 (1)].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	A subpoena for the attendance of witnesses may be obtained by praecipe from the Supreme Court. [S.25 (1)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The committee is empowered to regulate its rules of evidence. [S.21 (2)].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence is taken on oath, which may be administered by the chairman of the committee. [S.23 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	All witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.23 (4)].
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The committee is required to report in writing to the council, giving a summary of the evidence, its findings, and such recommendations as it deems advisable. [S.25 (1)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A member who has been struck off or suspended may appeal from the order of the council either (a) to a general meeting of the Guild, or (b) directly to a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers. [S.28]. The judge has a wide discretion to confirm, reverse, or vary the order. [S.29 (3)].

(xi)	Costs	A member who is struck off or suspended may be required to pay the costs of the inquiry. [S.26 (1)]. When a complaint is found to be frivolous or vexatious the council may order the payment by the Guild or the person making the complaint of such costs as it considers just to the member whose conduct has been the subject of the inquiry. [S. 25 (6)]. On appeal, the judge may award costs in his discretion.
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the Guild, the council or the investigating committee, or any member thereof, for any act done in proceedings taken in good faith under the disciplinary provisions of the Act or by-laws. [S.27].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

14. The Optometry Act, 1966

(i)	Notice of Hearing	A member should be given at least 10 days' notice of the meeting of the discipline committee, and the notice should contain a copy of the charge to be investigated. [S. 24 (2) & (3)].

(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	Meetings of the discipline committee are held in camera. [S.24 (5)].
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The inquiry may proceed in his absence. [S.24 (4)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member charged may be represented by counsel. [S. 25 (1)]. The council or the discipline committee may retain legal assistance. [Alta. Reg. 71/67].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The discipline committee is empowered to summon witnesses. [S.26 (1)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court and may be proceeded against as for a civil contempt. [S.26 (2)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The discipline committee is not bound by the rules of evidence. [S.26 (5)].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence is taken under oath, which may be administered by any member of the committee. [S.25 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	All witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.25 (4)].
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The committee is required to report in writing to the council, giving a summary of the evidence adduced,

its findings, and such recommendations as it deems advisable. [S. 27 (1)].

(x) Right of Appeal

A member who has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an optometrist has 30 days within which to appeal from the order of council to the Supreme Court. [S.30 (1)]. The judge has wide power to confirm, reverse, or vary the order of council. [S.31 (3)].

(xi) Costs

A member found guilty of conduct unbecoming an optometrist may be required to pay the costs of the inquiry. [S. 28 (1)]. When a complaint is dismissed on the ground that it is frivolous or vexatious, the council may order the payment by the Association or the person making the complaint of such costs as it considers just to the member charged. [S.28 (2)]. On appeal, the judge may award costs in his discretion. [S.31 (3)].

(xii) Immunity of Tribunal

No action lies against the Association, the council or the discipline committee or any member thereof or any person conducting a preliminary investigation for any act done in proceedings taken

		in good faith or orders made or enforced under the disciplinary provisions of the Act or by-laws. [S.29].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	When a member is struck off, the appropriate Minister should be notified. [Alta. Reg. 71/67].

15. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	A member is entitled to at least 14 days' written notice of the meeting of the investigating committee, and the notice should specify in general terms the matter to be investigated. [S.21a (2)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member charged may be represented by counsel or agent. [S.21a (3)]. The council or investigating committee may employ legal or other assistance. [S. 21e (1)].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	The attendance of witnesses may be enforced by a notice issued under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Association. [S.21a (5)]. A witness who fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of

		the Supreme Court and may be punished as for contempt. [S. 21a (6)].
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	The statute merely provides that evidence may be adduced before an investigating committee either by affidavit or *viva voce*, or both, as the committee may determine. [S.21a (4)].
(vii)	Oath	Evidence may be taken on oath, which may be administered by the chairman of the committee. [S.21a (4)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The investigation committee is required to forward to the Registrar its report, a copy of the evidence, and a record of the proceedings. [S.21b (1)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A person who has been struck off or suspended has 30 days within which to appeal from the order of council to a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers. [S.21d (1)]. The judge has wide power to confirm, reverse or vary the order of the council. [S.21d (4)].
(xi)	Costs	If a complaint is declared well-

		founded, the council may order the member charged to pay the costs of the inquiry. [S.21e (1)]. On appeal, the judge is precluded from making any award as to the costs of the appeal. [S.21d (5)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the council, any committee, members or employees for proceedings bona fide taken or enforced under the Act, by-laws or regulations. [S. 21e (2)].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

16. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	Section 19 (2) requires that the member should be summoned to appear before the council.
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence must be taken under oath, which may be administered by the

		chairman of the council or the person acting for him. [S.19 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	All evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.19 (4)].
(x)	Right to Appeal	A member who has been expelled or suspended has 14 days within which to appeal from the order of the council to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.20 (1)]. On appeal, the judge may make such order or give such direction as to the expulsion or suspension as to him seems just. [S.20 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to the costs of the appeal as to him seems just. [S.20 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The appropriate Minister should be notified of the expulsion or suspension or any member. [S.21 (3)].

17. The Podiatry Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	The statute provides that the member charged must be summoned to appear before the council. [S.12 (2)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	The member charged may be represented by counsel or agent. [S.12 (2)].
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence must be taken under oath, which may be administered by the presiding officer of the council or the person acting for him. [S.12 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.12 (4)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A member who has been expelled or suspended has 14 days within which to appeal from the order of the council to a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.13 (1)]

		On appeal, the judge may make such order or give such direction as to the expulsion or suspension as to him seems just. [S.13 (4)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to the costs of the appeal as to him seems just. [S.13 (4)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The appropriate Minister should be notified of the expulsion or suspension of any member. [S.14 (3)].

18. The Psychiatric Nurses Association Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	The statute requires that the member charged shall be summoned to appear before the council, and that he should receive a copy of the complaint to be investigated. [S.14 (1) & (2)].
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.

(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence must be taken on oath, which may be administered by the presiding officer of the council or the person acting for him. [S.14 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	All evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.14 (4)].
(x)	Right of Appeal	Any member who has been expelled or suspended has 14 days within which to appeal from the order of council to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.15 (1)]. The judge may make such order or give such direction as to the expulsion or suspensio as to him seems just. [S.15 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	The statute merely provides that on appeal the judge may make such order as to the costs of the appeal as to him seems just. [S.15 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	The council should notify the Minister of Health of the expulsion or suspension of any member. [S.16 (3)].

The council should report the expulsion of any member and the reasons therefor to the advisory committee under The Psychiatric Nursing Training Act. [S.14a].

19. The Psychologists Act [Part I]

The Association is given power to make by-laws governing the discipline of members. [S.8 (1)]. Reference to the by-laws filed under the Psychologists Association Act, [Alta. Reg. 38/64] reveals the following provision: "The Council shall have power to expel or suspend any member of the Association. The procedure to be followed shall be that set forth in Sections 17, 18 and 19 of the Psychologists Association Act." That Act was repealed by S.A. 1967, c. 62. Insofar, however, as the provisions of that Act may be considered to be applicable, they are as follows:

(i) Notice of Hearing — The member charged must be summoned to appear before council, and he must have been provided with a copy of the complaint.

(ii) Public/Private Hearing — No provision.

(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	No provision.
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	Evidence should be taken on oath, which may be administered by the presiding officer of the council or the person acting for him.
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	Evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer.
(x)	Right of Appeal	A member who has been expelled or suspended has 14 days within which to appeal from an order of council to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. The judge may make such order or give such direction as to the expulsion or suspension as to him seems just.
(xi)	Costs	No provision apart from the power of the judge on appeal to make such order as to the costs of the appeal as to him seems just.
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.

(xiii) Publication of Findings

The council must notify the appropriate Minister of the expulsion or suspension of any member.

20. The Alberta Registered Music Teachers' Association Act

The statute simply provides that the council may make by-laws, rules and regulations governing the discipline of members. [S.9 (2)].

21. The Registered Nurses Act

(i) General Provision

The Act provides that the Association may pass by-laws relating to the discipline of members. [S.9 (1)].

(ii) Appeal

A member who is expelled, suspended, or otherwise disciplined, has 30 days, or such further time as the judge allows, within which to appeal to the Supreme Court. [S.9b (1)]. The proceedings, which are final, are in the nature of a re-hearing. The judge may make such order, including an order as to costs, as the justice of the case requires. [S.9b (2) & (3)].

22. The Social Workers Act [Part I]

The statute merely provides that the council may make by-laws concerning the rules of procedure and evidence in connection with disciplinary proceedings. [S.7].

23. The Teaching Profession Act

(i) Notice of Hearing	An accused person should be given at least 10 days' notice in writing of the meeting of the discipline committee and the matter to be investigated. [S.17 (1)].
(ii) Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii) Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.17 (3)].
(iv) Right to Counsel	The accused person may be represented by counsel before the discipline committee and the Teaching Profession Appeal Board. [SS.18 (1) and 21 (4)]. The discipline committee is entitled to employ counsel. [Alta. Reg. 287/64; S.21 (4)].
(v) Subpoena of Witnesses	A witness who, having been served with notice to attend, fails to attend or give evidence is liable to attachment upon application to a judge of the Supreme Court and may be punished as for contempt. [S.15 (2)]

(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	All evidence is given under oath, administered by the person presiding at the hearing. [S.18 (2)].
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	The by-laws require that the Secretary of the Discipline Committee cause a record of proceedings to be taken. [Alta. Reg. 287/64].
(x)	Right of Appeal	A person found guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct has 15 days within which to appeal from the decision of the executive council to the Teaching Profession Appeal Board. [S. 21 (1)]. The Board may confirm or reverse the decision of the council and vary the penalty imposed. [S.21 (5)]. The decision of the Board is final and binding. [S.21 (6)].
(xi)	Costs	A member found guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct by the executive council may be required to pay the costs of the hearing. [S.19 (4)]. If a complaint is found to have been frivolous or vexatious, the executive council, on recommendation of the Discipline Committee, may pay to the member charged such of the costs

		incurred by him in his defence as it deems just. [Alta. Reg. 332/65].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No provision.
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

24. The Veterinary Surgeons Act

(i)	Notice of Hearing	At least 2 weeks' notice of the meeting of the council, containing a statement of the matter to be investigated, should be given to the member charged. [S.15 (1) & (2)]
(ii)	Public/Private Hearing	No provision.
(iii)	Accused's Failure to Attend	The hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.15 (3)].
(iv)	Right to Counsel	No provision.
(v)	Subpoena of Witnesses	No provision.
(vi)	Rules of Evidence	No provision.
(vii)	Oath	No provision.
(viii)	Cross-Examination	No provision.
(ix)	Record of Proceedings	No provision.

(x)	Right of Appeal	A member who has been expelled, suspended or fined has 6 months within which to appeal from the order of council to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.15 (4)]. The judge has wide powers to confirm, reverse or vary the order of the council. [S.16 (3)].
(xi)	Costs	On appeal, the judge may award costs in his discretion. [S.16 (3)].
(xii)	Immunity of Tribunal	No action lies against the association, council, or its members, or the registrar, for any proceedings taken or any judgments given or in force under the Act. [S.17].
(xiii)	Publication of Findings	No provision.

ADDENDUM

The Certified Dental Mechanics Act [S.A. 1961, c. 93]

(i) Council	The affairs of the Society are administered by a Council of Management, consisting of such number of persons and officers as the Society prescribes by by-law. [S.10 (1)]. Council members are elected at the annual general meeting, hold office for one year, and are eligible for re-election [SS.10 (1), 11 (1) and 14] Every active member of the Society in good standing is entitled to vote at elections. [S.12].
(ii) Officers	The officers of the Society are the president and vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and a registrar. [S. 7 (1)].
(iii) Rule-Making Power	The Society at an annual general meeting or at a general meeting called for that purpose may pass by-laws providing, *inter alia*, for: (a) the government and discipline of members of the Society; (b) the management of the property of the Society; (c) the maintenance of the Society by levy of contributions or otherwise;

imposes suspension or expulsion as a penalty for breach. [S.15]

(ix) Disciplinary Procedure

(a) Expulsion or suspension must be by resolution or order of the council. [S.16 (1)].

(b) The member must be summoned to appear before the council. [S.16 (2)].

(c) Evidence is taken under oath, which may be administered by the Chairman of the council or the person conducting the hearing in his absence. [S.16 (3) & (4)].

(d) Evidence is taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.16 (5)].

(e) A member suspended or expelled has 14 days within which to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.16 (6)].

(f) On appeal the judge may make such order or direction on the merits of the case and on the costs as he considers just. [S.16 (8)].

	(d) the working and management of the Society, and the advancement o the standards of certified dental mechanics, and (e) the payment of fees for registration. [S.8 (1)].
(iv) Approval	No provision.
(v) Publication	By-laws must be filed with the designated Minister and published in the *Gazette*. [S.9]. No by-laws have yet been published.
(vi) Classes of Members	The statute provides for active and non-participating members. [S. 4 (1)].
(vii) Qualifications	An applicant must - (a) be 21 years of age, (b) be of good moral character, (c) not have been expelled from any dental mechanics society, (d) hold a certificate of proficiency issued by the Board of Examiners for Certified Dental Mechanics, and (e) pay the prescribed fees. [S. 17 (1)].
(viii) Disciplinary Powers	The council may discipline, suspend or expel members for ethical misconduct or for failure to comply with a by-law of the Society that

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Alberta

PART II

ACTS UNDER WHICH CERTAIN PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, TRADES OR BUSINESSES ARE REGULATED BY REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATION OR LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

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Part II

Acts under which certain Professions, Occupations, Trades or Businesses are regulated by Registration, Certification or Licensing Requirements

These Acts require persons to be holders of licenses, permits, or certificates of registration in order to engage in or carry on particular professions, occupations, trades or businesses. The licensing authority may be a Minister, a government official, or a government-appointed or approved body.

The Acts considered are:

Name	Regulations
The Aerial Photographic Survey Act, 1964 [S.A. 1964, c.1]	None
The Agricultural Chemicals Act [S.A. 1969, c. 3]	90/70
The Amusements Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.13]	72/57; 54/60; 365/60; 147/61; 154/61; 6/62; 248/64; 448/65; 350/66; 291/68; 311/68; 232/69 -- 657/57; 226/61; 303/67.
The Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals Act [S.A. 1959, c.15]	372/68; 139/70.
The Bee Diseases Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.20]	None
The Billiard Rooms Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.22]	None
The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.27]	13/69; 148/70 - 200/61; 177/65; 309/66; 226/67 - 178/65; 15/66; 308/66 - 14/69
The Cemeteries Act [S.A. 1960, c.12].	275/60; 279/68 - 95/64 - 94/64 - 239/64; 6/65; 47/65; 103/65; 125/65; 152/66; 70/67; 444/67.
The Certified Dental Mechanics Act [S.A. 1961, c.93]	315/69
The Child Welfare Act, 1966 [S.A. 1966, c.13]	None relevant

Name	Regulations
The Coal Mines Regulation Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.47]	319/57; 145/66; 551/57.
The Collection Agencies Act [S.A. 1965, c.13]	567/65; 589/65.
The Dairymen's Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.74]	250/64; 334/65; 153/66; 256/66; 32/67; 307/69; 57/70.
The Dental Auxiliaries Act [S.A. 1960, c.32]	206/63; 294/63.
The Dental Technicians Act [S.A. 1961, c.23]	297/61; 63/62.
The Department of Education Act, 1970 [S.A. 1970, c.28]	292/57; 475/62; 37/63; 628/64; 142/68.
The Electrical Protection Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.99]	238/08; 350/68; 252/69; 59/70.
The Employment Agencies Act [S.A. 1968, c.24]	214/68.
The Fish Marketing Act [S.A. 1969, c.36]	234/69.
The Forests Act, 1961 [S.A. 1961, c.32]	161/66; 211/67; 278/67; 163/68; 392/68; 90/69; 136/69; 182/69; 150/70; 170/70.
The Frozen Food Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.122]	320/63; 527/63; 8/64; 49/69; 334/69; 152/70.
The Fuel Oil Licensing Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.124]	380/68; 421/68.
The Fur Farms Act [S.A. 1960, c.34]	225/60.
The Gas Protection Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.129]	353/67.
The Grain Buyers Licensing Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.132]	224/57.
The Ground Water Control Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.135]	662/57.
The Highway Traffic Act [S.A. 1967, c.30]	242/67; 290/67; 422/68; 247/69; 127/70.
The Alberta Insurance Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.159]	192/59; 244/63; 5/65; 218/67; 172/70.
The Investment Contracts Act [S.A. 1957, c.36]	47/57; 7/65.

Name	Regulations
The Landmen Licensing Act [S.A. 1968, c.53]	194/68; 26/69.
The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.175]	356/68; 403/68; 357/68; 404/68;358/68; 405/68; 359/68; 406/68; 307/62; 272/57; 360/68; 407/68; 361/68; 408/68; 17/70; 362/68; 409/68; 363/68; 418/68; 355/68; 364/68; 410/68; 365/68; 41/68; 366/68; 412/68; 367/68; 413/68; 368/68; 414/68; 369/68; 415/68; 248/57; 257/57; 320/57; 370/68; 416/68.
The Lightning Rod Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.176]	120/63.
The Liquor Control Act, 1958 [S.A. 1958, c.37]	154/58; 251/58; 321/58; 345/58; 383/58; 193/59; 291/59; 332/59; 277/59; 145/60; 65/61; 278/61; 81/62; 148/62; 173/62; 557/62; 77/63; 456/63; 452/64; 11/65; 167/65; 264/65; 287/65; 455/65; 634/65; 227/66; 400/66; 250/67; 258/67; 363/67; 468/67; 149/68; 191/68; 27/69; 128/69; 203/69; 367/69; 165/70; 265/67.
The Liquor Licensing Act [S.A. 1958, c.38]	See the Regulations under The Liquor Control Act, 1958.
The Alberta Livestock and Livestock Products Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.181]	366/66; 286/67; 346/69; 67/60; 181/60; 382/60; 211/61; 100/70; 373/58.
The Milk Control Act [S.A. 1966, c.55]	29/70.
The Mines and Minerals Act, 1962 [S.A. 1962, c.49]	26/59; 425/59; 271/64; 256/65; 296/69.
The Mortgage Brokers Regulation Act [S.A. 1964, c.55]	270/64; 195/66; 357/66; 393/66; 110/68; 154/69

Name	Regulations
The Municipal Government Act [S.A. 1968, c.68]	None relevant.
The Naturopathy Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.221]	None relevant.
The Noxious Weeds Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.223]	352/66.
The Nursing Aides Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.224]	2/69.
The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.232]	453/65; 246/69.
The Prearranged Funeral Services Act [S.A. 1960, c.76]	172/61.
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act [S.A. 1965, c.71]	568/65; 590/65; 444/66.
The Psychiatric Nursing Training Act [S.A. 1966, c.76]	229/67.
The Psychologists Act [S.A. 1967, c.62]	118/68.
The Public Health Act [R.S.A 1955, c.255]	572/57, Div. 28; 620/65.
The Public Service Vehicles Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.265]	69/67; 146/57; 38/58; 257/58; 440/59, 69/60 68/61; 80/61; 191/61; 132/62; 298/62; 379/62; 104/63; 374/63; 395/64; 131/65; 451/65; 24/66; 20/67; 349/67; 181/68; 241/69; 31/70.
The Alberta Racing Commission Act [S.A. 1962, c.76]	123/63; 298/63; 333/65; 275/66; 153/67; 112/68; 192/68; 95/69; 96/69; 160/70; 161/70.
The Radiological Technicians Act [S.A. 1963, c.56]	51/70.
The Real Estate Agent's Licensing Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.279]	40/57; 25/59; 348/66; 234/67; 267/68; 294/68; 300/68.
The Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.294]	371/68; 426/68.
The Securities Act, 1967 [S.A. 1967, c.76]	255/67; 414/67; 67/68; 427/68; 162/69.
The Seed Dealers Act [S.A. 1957, c.87]	11/57; 192/58; 284/59;
The Social Workers Act [S.A. 1969, c.102]	None

Name	Regulations
The Stock Inspection Act [R.S.A 1955, c.321]	None relevant.
The Tradesmen's Qualification Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.340]	159/57; 231/66; 266/65 [And see text]
The Trade Schools Regulation Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.339]	143/57; 144/57; 276/61; 527/65.
The Vegetable Sales (Alberta) Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.355]	None relevant.
The Welding Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.366]	619/62; 404/66.
The Wildlife Act [S.A. 1970, c.113]	None.

1. The Aerial Photographic Survey Act, 1964

(i)	Licence Required	No person may make an aerial photographic survey of any natural resources or lands in Alberta unless he holds a licence to do so. [S. 4 (1)].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Director of the Technical Division of the Department of Lands and Forests, or any person so authorized by the Minister of Lands and Forests. [S.4 (3)].
(iii)	Qualifications Required & Fees	Payment of the prescribed fee. [S. 4 (3)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S. 4 (3)].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	A licence may be transferred with the consent of the Minister. [S.7].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may cancel a licence where the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of the Act or of his licence. [S.8].

2. The Agricultural Chemicals Act

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required by any person who (1) operates a business or provides a service involving the use or application of a pesticide, or (2) for hire or reward applies or offers to apply a pesticide. [S.6].

		The regulations provide for different classes of licences. [Alta. Reg. 90/70].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [S.12 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The Act provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the qualifications and conditions to be met before a person may be licensed. [S.21]. The Regulations provide that all applicants for a licence must meet the qualifications and conditions of training and experience established by the Agricultural Chemicals Advisory Committee. [Alta. Reg. 90/70]. The fee for issue or renewal of a licence is $10. [S.21; Alta. Reg. 90/70]. Every licensee must be covered by bond or insurance for public liability and property damage for himself and his employees. [Alta. Reg. 90/70].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S.12].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Not transferable. [Alta. Reg. 90/70]

(vi) Revocation of Licence	The Minister may cancel or suspend a licence where he is of the opinion that the holder has contravened the Act or regulations. [S.12].
(vii) Right of Appeal	Where the Minister cancels or suspends (or refuses to issue or renew) a licence, he must give written reasons for his decision. [S.16]. The person affected has 60 days within which to appeal to the Agricultural Chemicals Advisory Committee [S.17 (1), (2), & (3)], before which he may be represented by counsel. [S.17 (3)]. The Committee makes a recommendation to the Minister, who may confirm, alter, or reverse the matter appealed from; his decision is final. [S.17 (4) & (5)].

3. The Amusements Act

A. Amusement Licences

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required to conduct, operate or manage (a) a place of amusement, (b) a carnival show, (c) a film exchange, or (d) a travelling amusement or travelling picture show. [S.3 (1)].

(ii)	Licensing Authority	The designated Minister. [S.4 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The prescribed fee must be paid. [S. 4 (1)]. The scale of fees is set out in Alta. Reg. 72/57 (amended 147/61; 6/62).
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S.4].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	This is implicitly permitted, since Alta. Reg. 72/57 provides for Transfer Fees.
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The designated Minister is empowered to cancel, revoke or suspend a licence for any cause. [S.35 (1)].

B. Cinematograph Operators

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required by any person who operates a cinematograph or moving picture machine or other similar apparatus for the public display of any moving pictures. [S. 18 (1)]. Different classes of licences are provided for in the regulations. [Alta. Reg. 657/57, amended by 303/67].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Chief Inspector of Theatres. [S.19; Alta. Reg. 657/57].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	Details of the necessary qualifications, prescribed examinations,

		and examination and other fees are set out in Alta. Reg. 657/57. The fee payable for a licence may not exceed $10. [S.18 (2)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	An applicant who has the qualifications appears to be entitled to a licence. [Alta. Reg. 657/57].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	No provision.
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The designated Minister may cancel, revoke or suspend a licence for any cause. [S.35 (1)]. The Chief Inspector of Theatres may suspend [S.19] or revoke a licence for - (1) Failure to produce, on demand by the proper official, the right class of licence where motion picture equipment is being used. (2) Permitting an unlicensed person other than the manager, or an authorized official or a licensed apprentice to be in the projection room while an audience is in the building. (3) Operating or attempting to operate a motion picture machine while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, Consuming or permitting intoxicating liquor to be consumed in the projection room, the rewind room, the generator or

electrical room, or the toilet adjacent thereto.

(4) Smoking or permitting smoking in the projection room during a performance.

(5) Reading while operating a machine.

(6) Permitting an unlicensed person to operate the picture machine while a public performance or exhibition is being given.

(7) Lending a licence to any other person to enable the latter to operate.

(8) Keeping or storing material of a combustible nature in the projection room.

(9) Operating a defective machine, or a machine not installed to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(10) Having more than one extra programme stored in the projection room at any time, or any film exposed, other than that in the process of threading or running through the machine.

(11) Over-fusing or making improper electrical connection.

(12) Maintaining a dirty projection room.

(13) Latching the door of the projection room or removing the handle therefrom or in any way

delaying the access of authorized persons.

(14) Projecting more than ninety feet of film per minute.

(15) Failure to report any film fire or defective machine.

(16) Making false statements in application for licence.

(17) Failure to submit film reports regularly after the close of each run of pictures.

(18) The violation of any provisions of The Amusements Act and Regulations. [Alta. Reg. 657/57].

4. The Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals Act

(i) Licence Required

Licences are required in order to operate (a) an inseminating business, (b) a semen producing business, or (c) as a technician (as defined in the Act). [Alta. Reg. 372/68].

The Regulations provide for different classes of licences for semen producing businesses and technicians

(ii) Licensing Authority

Applications are made to the Department of Agriculture and are considered by the Artificial Insemination Advisory Committee. The committee makes recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture, who may issue licences. [Alta. Reg. 372/68].

(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The qualifications for technicians are set out in Alta. Reg. 372/68 (amended 139/70). The licence fee for a semen producing business and an inseminating business is $10. The licence fee for a technician is $2. No fee is charged for a permit to be a technician trainee. [Alta. Reg. 372/68].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 372/68].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	No licence or permit may be transferred except with the prior written approval of the Minister of Agriculture. [Alta. Reg. 372/68]
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to suspend or cancel any licence or permit for contravention of the Act or regulations. [Alta. Reg. 372/68].

5. The Bee Diseases Act

Every keeper of bees in Alberta must register annually with the Minister of Agriculture. [S.2]. There is no provision concerning refusal to register.

6. The Billiard Rooms Act

(i)	Licence Required	No person may carry on the business

		of a billiard room proprietor without a licence. [S.3].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The designated Minister. [S.4 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	Payment of the appropriate fee set out in the Schedule to the Act. [S.9 (1)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [S.4].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	A Licence may be transferred, subject to the approval of the Minister and any compliance with any regulations which may be made under the Act. [S.7].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may "in his discretion" cancel or suspend any licence. [S.4 (2)].

7. The Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act

(i)	Certificates of Competency	The Act provides for the issue of certificates of competency to, and the registration of, engineers, firemen and pressure vessel welders. [SS. 26 & 27].
(ii)	Certifying Authority	Certificates of competency are issued by the designated Minister. [S.26 (1)], and annual registration is in the hands of the appropriate Department. [S.27 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The qualifications for engineers and firemen are set out in Alta.

		Reg. 200/61 (amended by 177/65; 309/66; 226/67). The qualifications for welders are set out in Alta. Reg. 178/65 (amended by 15/66; 308/66). The fees for examinations and the annual registration of certificates are set out in Alta. Reg. 14/69.
(iv)	Refusal to Certify	The Minister is required to issue certificates to persons who have shown themselves to be competent in accordance with the regulations. [S.26].
(v)	Transfer of Certificate	No provision.
(vi)	Revocation of Certificate	The Minister, on the recommendation of the chief inspector, may suspend or cancel any certificate of competency, if the holder - (1) is habitually intemperate or is addicted to the use of drugs, (2) operates a plant while in an intemperate condition, (3) becomes mentally incompetent or physically incapacitated, (4) is incompetent or negligent in the discharge of his duties, (5) has obtained his certificate through misrepresentation or fraud, (6) maliciously destroys his employer's property,

(7) allows another person to operate under his certificate,

(8) attempts to secure a certificate by false means for another person,

(9) absents himself from the plant without being relieved of his duties by the proper person, or without the consent of the chief steam engineer or shift engineer, or

(10) contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of the Act or regulations. [S.29 (1)].

(vii) Right of Appeal	A person whose certificate is suspended or cancelled has 30 days within which to appeal to the Minister; the decision of the Minister on an appeal is final. [S.44].

8. The Cemeteries Act

A. Crematory Licence

(i) Licence Required	A crematory may be maintained and operated only if the owner holds a licence for that purpose. [S.18].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The statute provides for the issue of a licence by the designated Minister. [S.18]. The regulations provide that the licence should be issued by the Provincial Board of

		Health. [Alta. Reg. 94/64].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The Minister must be satisfied that the crematory has the proper equipment installed for the disposal of human bodies by cremation and that the crematory is satisfactory in every respect. [S.19]. The annual licence fee is $50. [Alta. Reg. 94/64].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S.19].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	No provision.
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may suspend or cancel a licence if he is satisfied that the crematory is not being maintained and operated as required by the Act and regulations or for any other just and reasonable cause. [S.22 (1)]. When the Minister suspends, cancels or refuses to renew a licence he must give the licensee the opportunity to make representations in person or by counsel. [S.22 (2) & (3)]. Testimony may be taken on oath and witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.22 (4)].

B. Columbarium Licence

(i)	Licence Required	A columbarium may be maintained and operated only if the owner holds a licence for that purpose. [Alta. Reg. 95/64].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Provincial Board of Health. [Alta. Reg. 95/64].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The licensee must be the operator of a cemetery or the owner of a crematory. The annual licence fee is $50. [Alta. Reg. 95/64].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 95/64].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	No provision.
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Provincial Board of Health may suspend a licence where in its opinion the operation of the columbarium is contrary to the Act or the regulations. [Alta. Reg. 95/64].

C. Cemetery Licence

(i)	Licence Required	A cemetery may be operated only by an organization licensed for that purpose. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Provincial Board of Health. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	No fee is charged in the case of cemeteries operated by the Governments of Canada or Alberta,

municipalities, religious auxiliaries or denominations, corporate bodies under The Cemetery Companies Act, or similar community cemeteries In all other cases the annual licence fee is $5 per acre or fraction thereof. [Alta. Reg. 125/65].

(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Not permitted. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Provincial Board of Health may suspend a licence where in its opinion the operation of the cemetery is contrary to the Act or regulations. [Alta. Reg. 239/64]

D. Mausoleum Licence

(i)	Licence Required	A mausoleum may be operated only by an organization licensed for that purpose. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Provincial Board of Health. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	Payment of the annual licence fee, which is $25 for every space or compartment designed or provided to receive a casket. [Alta. Reg. 239/64, amended by 70/67].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].

(v)	Transfer of Licence	Not permitted. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Provincial Board of Health may suspend a licence when in its opinion the operation of the mausoleum is contrary to the Act or regulations. [Alta. Reg. 239/64].

E. Salesmen

(i)	Registration Required	No person may sell, lease or rent any lot, plot, compartment, crypt or other space in a cemetery, columbarium or mausoleum unless he is registered for that purpose. [S.27].
(ii)	Registrar	The Securities Commission. [S.27].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	Payment of a registration fee of $20, and an annual renewal fee of $10. [Alta. Reg. 275/60].
(iv)	Refusal to Register	The Commission is required to register an applicant where in the opinion of the Commission the applicant is suitable for registration and the proposed registration is not objectionable. [Alta. Reg. 275/60].
(v)	Transfer of Registration	A salesman is registered with respect to a particular owner (of a cemetery, etc.), and may transfer his registration from one owner to another on giving 5 days' notice to the Securities Commission and paying the transfer fee of $10. [Alta. Reg. 275/60].

(vi)	Cancellation of Registration	The Securities Commission may suspend or cancel any registration when in its opinion it is in the public interest to do so. [Alta. Reg. 275/60].
(vii)	Right of Appeal	A salesman who is refused registration or whose licence is suspended or cancelled may request a hearing and review by the Securities Commission. [S.39].

9. The Certified Dental Mechanics Act

(i)	Certificate Required	Subject to statutory exceptions, no person may practise denture construction who is not a certified dental mechanic. [S.24 (1)].
(ii)	Certifying Authority	The designated Minister, acting upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners for Certified Dental Mechanics appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. [SS.18 (1) & 20].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	1. An applicant must - (a) be 21 years of age or older, (b) have had 5 years practical experience in denture construction satisfactory to the Board, 2 years of which shall have been in Alberta, (c) hold an Alberta High School Diploma or the equivalent

(d) be free from any disabilities that would, in the opinion of the Board, be detrimental to the work of a certified dental mechanic,

(e) be of good moral character, and

(f) successfully complete the examination set by the Board. [Alta. Reg. 315/69; S.21 (4)].

2. Candidates with qualifications at least the equivalent of those prescribed above may be exempted from examination and recommended for certification. [S.21 (2)]. Supplementary examinations may be prescribed. [S.21 (3)].

3. The application examination fee is $50. [Alta. Reg. 315/69]. The annual renewal fee is $25. [Alta. Reg. 315/69], amd may not exceed this sum. [S.19].

(iv) Refusal to Certify

A qualified candidate is entitled to a certificate. [S. 21 (4)].

(v) Transfer of Certificate

No provision.

(vi) Cancellation of Certificate

The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, may suspend or cancel a certificate for misconduct or incompetence. [Alta. Reg. 315/69]. "Misconduct" consists of non-compliance with the following provisions -

(a) No certified dental mechanic shall pay or agree to pay a commission or other form of remuneration for the purposes of securing the supply of the services of a dental mechanic. [Alta. Reg. 315/69].

(b) Except as otherwise provided, no certified dental mechanic shall advertise that he practises as a certified dental mechanic. [Alta. Reg. 315/69].

(c) A certified dental mechanic shall not act or carry on business in a manner that, in the opinion of the Board, is detrimental to the well-being of his customers, of the public generally or to dental mechanics. [Alta. Reg. 315/69].

(d) A certified dental mechanic shall display his current certificate of proficiency in a conspicuous place in his office or other place wherein he usually practices. [S.22].

(e) No certified dental mechanic shall hold himself out or advertise himself under any name or designation other than "dental mechanic" or "certified dental mechanic". [S.26 (1)].

NOTE: Contravention of the

	provisions of any statute, regulation or by-law governing sanitation or health matters applicable to the business of a certified dental mechanic constitutes misconduct. [Alta. Reg. 315/69].
(vi) Hearing	A member charged with incompetence or misconduct must be given 14 days' notice of the meeting of the Board at which the complaint will be considered. The notice must contain the complaint. Evidence is taken on oath and transcribed verbatim. The Board makes its recommendation to the Minister. [Alta. Reg. 315/69].

10. The Child Welfare Act, 1966

(i) Authority Required	No person may engage in the work of placing immigrant children in the Province unless he is authorized to do so. [S.44 (2)].
(ii) Authorizing Body	The Lieutenant Governor in Council [S.44 (2)].
(iii) Qualifications Required	A sum of $500 with respect to each child or satisfactory security for that amount must be deposited with the Minister of Public Welfare. [S.44 (2)].
(iv) Refusal of Authorization	No provision.

(v) Revocation of Authority	The authorization may be revoked by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on such terms and conditions with respect to the disposition of the deposit or security as he considers proper. [S.44 (3)].

11. The Coal Mines Regulation Act

A. Employees and Officials

(i) Certificates Required	(1) An owner or agent taking part in the technical management of a mine must hold the certificate required to be held by a manager of the mine. [S.14]. (2) No person may be appointed or act as a manager or assistant manager of (a) an underground mine, unless he is the holder of a first class certificate for underground mining, or (b) a strip mine, unless he is the holder of a manager's certificate for a strip mine. [S.16 (4)]. (3) Except in certain cases, an overman must hold a first or second class certificate. [S.25]. (4) An examiner must hold a first, second or third class certificate. [S.29]. (5) A shot-firer must hold a first, second, or third class certificate, or a provisional third class certificate. [S.32].

(6) A mine electrician must, according to the circumstances, hold either a first or second class certificate as a mine electrician or a provisional certificate. [S.39].

(7) A foreman must hold the certificate of a manager of a strip mine or a foreman thereof. [S.43].

(8) A Blaster must hold the certificate for a manager of a strip mine, a foreman or a Blaster. [S.45].

(9) A mine surveyor of an underground mine must be certified as such. [S.46 (3)].

(10) A mine surveyor of a strip mine (if not an Alberta or Dominion Land Surveyor) must hold either a mine surveyor's or a strip mine surveyor's certificate.[S.46 (4)].

(11) A check-weigher or check-measurer must hold a miner's certificate. [S.49].

(12) A member of an Inspection Committee must hold a miner's certificate. [S.60].

(13) No person may work at the working face of an underground mine unless he holds a miner's certificate, or a first, second or third class certificate, or a miner's permit. [S.91].

(ii)	Certifying Authority	The Director of Mines, acting upon the report of the Central Board of Examiners. [S.78].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	The relevant extracts from the statute and regulations relating to qualifications, examinations and fees are set out in the Appendix to this Part.
(iv)	Refusal to Certify	A qualified applicant is entitled to a certificate. [S.78].
(v)	Revocation of Certificates	(1) The Director may, by order, suspend or cancel a miner's certificate, miner's provisional certificate or permit upon being satisfied that the holder has been found guilty by a court of personally committing a dangerous act or of improperly conducting himself in or about a mine. [S.80 (1)]. Appeal lies from an order of the Director to the Minister of Mines and Minerals. [S.80 (2) & (3)]. (2) The Minister may suspend or cancel a certificate, other than a miner's certificate, if the holde is found unfit to discharge his duty by reason of incompetence, misconduct, drunkenness or gross negligence. [S.81 (1) & (7)]. In this case a public inquiry is held, at which the person charged

may be represented by a solicitor or agent and evidence may be taken on oath. [S.81 (4), (5) & (6)].

(3) Where the holder of a certificate is convicted of an offence against the Act or regulations, the Minister, in his discretion, may cancel or suspend that person's certificate. [S.82 (1)].

(4) Notice of a suspension or cancellation of a certificate should be published in the Gazette. [S.84].

B. Mining Operations

(i) Permit Required	A person requires a permit in order to - (a) begin any mining operations at a place at which mining operations have not been previously carried on, (b) begin anew any mining operations at an abandoned mine or at a mine where mining operations have been discontinued for a period of more than 12 months, or (c) carry on any mining operations at any place in the Province. [S.103].
(ii) Issuing Authority	The Director of Mines. [S.103].

(iii) Qualifications Required	The applicant must have - (a) complied with the requirements of The Industrial Wages Security Act, and (b) prepared a programme setting out the particulars of the proposed operations for the developments of the mine. [S.104].
(iv) Refusal of Permit	The Director shall not grant a permit to operate if, in his opinion, the proposed operations would preclude the recovery of coal that could be recovered by practical and reasonable operation [S.106].

12. The Collection Agencies Act

(i) Licences Required	(1) No person may carry on the business of a collection agency without a collection agency licenc [S.4 (1)]. (2) No person may act as a collector for a collection agency without a collector's licence. [S.4 (2)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Administrator - i.e., the employee in the Department of the Attorney General so designated by the Attorney General. [S.5 (1

(iii) Qualifications Required and Fees	A licence may not be issued to any person until there has been deposited with the Administrator security for faithful, honest and lawful performance by that person of the business or employment in respect of which the licence is to be held. [S.5 (3)]. The security is required to be in the form of a bond in favour of the Crown. The minimum amount of such security is - (a) for licence as a collection agency, where the previous 12 months' collections were $100,000 or less .... $5,000; (b) for renewal of a licence as a collection agency where the previous 12 months' collections were in excess of $100,000 .... $10,000 [Alta. Reg. 567/65]. The annual licence fee for a collection agency is $100, and for a collector is $10. [Alta. Reg. 567/65].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Administrator may refuse to issue a licence where in his opinion this is in the public interest. [S.6 (1)].
(v) Transfer of Licence	Not permitted. [Alta. Reg. 567/65].

(vi) Revocation of Licence

The Administrator, in his discretion, may suspend or cancel a licence when the licensee, or one of the partners or directors of the licensee,

(a) is convicted of an indictable offence or an offence punishable by imprisonment for two or more years, or

(b) is convicted of a contravention of the Act or the regulations, of

(c) fails to pay a judgment against himself for damages sustained by reason of an act or omission of his or of an employee of his done or occurring in or in connection with the business or employment in respect of which the licence is held, or

(d) has made an untrue statement in his application for a licence or in a return or information produced to the Administrator, or

(e) neglects or refuses to make a return or to produce to the Administrator any information required pursuant to the Act or the regulations, or

(f) is not in the opinion of the Administrator a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

[S.6 (2)].

(vi) Right of Appeal	A person who is refused a licence, or whose licence is suspended or cancelled, has 30 days within which to appeal from the decision of the Administrator to an Appeal Board appointed by the Attorney General. The Board consists of 3 persons, one of whom must be a judge of a district court. [S.7]. The appellant may be represented by counsel. [Alta. Reg. 567/65].

13. The Dairymen's Act

(i) Licences Required	A licence or permit is required - (a) to operate a dairy manufacturing plant; (b) to act as a grader and tester of milk or cream; (c) to operate a milk or cream testing apparatus. [SS. 33 (1) & 42 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [SS.33 (4) & 42 (1)].
(iii) Qualifications Required and Fees	1. Applicants for graders' and testers' licences must have passed a prescribed examination and furnished satisfactory proof of being competent to operate the Babcock test and other tests pertaining to the grading and classifying of milk and cream. [Alta. Reg. 250/64].

	2. Applicants for a licence to operate a dairy manufacturing plant are required to deposit security with the Minister. [S.34].
	3. The annual fee for graders' and testers' licences is $1, and for dairy manufacturing plant licences $5. [Alta. Reg. 250/64].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [S.33].
(v) Transfer of Licences	Dairy manufacturing plant licences are expressly made non-assignable. [Alta. Reg. 250/64].
(vi) Revocation of Licences	Where it appears to the Minister that a licensee is guilty of an offence against the Act or has failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Act or regulation he may, in his discretion, cancel or suspend the licence. [SS. 36 & 39 (2)].

14. The Dental Auxiliaries Act

(i) Licence Required	A licence is necessary if a person wishes to practise as a dental auxiliary in the Province. [SS.5 (1) & 20].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Dental Auxiliary Committee [S.5 (1)].
(iii) Qualifications Required and Fees	An applicant must - (1) have either (a) graduated fr

a school or programme for the training of dental auxiliaries established under this Act, or

(b) graduated from a school, other than one established under this Act, as a trained dental auxiliary, and had an education and practical training at least the equivalent of that required for graduation from a school established under this Act; and

(2) be otherwise qualified and of good moral character and repute. [S.5 (1)].

The fee for initial registration and licence and for annual renewal of licence is $2. [Alta. Reg. 294/63].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The committee appears to have a complete discretion. [S.5].

(v) Revocation of Licence

The committee may remove from the register the name of any dental auxiliary or may suspend the licence of any dental auxiliary who

(a) has been convicted of an indictable offence,

(b) has been convicted for a contravention of any provision of this Act or the Dental Association Act, or of a regulation made under this Act, or

(c) has in the opinion of the committee been guilty of malpractice or unbecoming, improper or criminal conduct whether in th practice as a dental auxiliary or otherwise. [S.8].

(vi) Hearing

An inquiry into a complaint is held by the committee. [S.9]. Th person charged is entitled to at least 10 days' notice of the hearing, and the notice must contain a statement of the matter that forms the subject of the inquiry. [S.10 (1) & (2)]. If th person charged does not attend, the hearing may proceed in his absence. [S.10 (3)]. The person charged may be represented by counsel; evidence is taken under oath; all witnesses may be cross-examined. [S.11].

A person whose name has been remov from the register or who has been suspended has 2 months within which to appeal from the order of the committee to a judge of the Supreme Court. [S.14]. The judge has a wide discretion to confirm, reverse or vary the order of the committee, but he is prohibited from awarding the costs of the appeal against the committee. [S.15 (3)].

15. The Dental Technicians Act

(i)	Registration	Every person who carries on business or holds himself out as carrying on business as a dental technician or who advertises or affixes a prefix to his name signifying that he is qualified to carry on business as a dental technician must be registered under the Act. [SS.5 & 10].
(ii)	Registrar	The Dental Technicians Board [S.3].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	An applicant must (a) be 21 years of age or over; (b) have had 5 years' practical experience as a dental technician, satisfactory to the Board, 2 years of which shall have been in the Province; (c) have a high school diploma in Alberta or equivalent education in the opinion of the Board; (d) be free from any disability that would, in the opinion of the Board, be detrimental to the work of a dental technician; and (e) be of good moral character. [Alta. Reg. 297/61]. The registration/examination fee is $25, and annual fee for renewal of registration is $2. [Alta. Reg. 297/61].

(iv) Refusal to Register

The Board may refuse to register any person who fails to produce evidence satisfactory to the Board of (a) his good moral character, and (b) his technical skills and knowledge. [Alta. Reg. 297/61].

(v) Cancellation of Registration

The Board may suspend or cancel the certificate of registration o a dental technician found guilty of misconduct or incompetence. [Alta. Reg. 297/61].

(vi) Hearing

A person against whom a complaint is made is entitled to 14 days' notice of the meeting of the Boar to consider the complaint. The notice should contain the accusation or charge. The person charged may be represented by counsel. Evidence is taken under oath and transcribed verbatim. [Alta. Reg. 297/61].

16. The Department of Education Act, 1970

A. Private Schools

(i) Approval Required

Written approval is required for establishing and conducting a private school. [S.8; Alta. Reg. 292/57].

(ii) Approving Body	The Minister of Education. S.8; Alta. Reg. 292/57].
(iii) Refusal of Approval	The Minister has complete discretion; in its exercise it is suggested that he give consideration to the size of the community in which it is proposed to establish the school and the probable effect upon presently existing schools. [Alta. Reg. 292/57].
(iv) Revocation of Approval	The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may revoke or suspend the approval of any private school if in his opinion it is not being conducted in accordance with the regulations, or if, in his opinion, its presence in any community is impeding the development of school facilities in such community. [Alta. Reg. 292/57].

B. Private Correspondence Schools

(i) Approval Required	No private correspondence school may sell elementary school, junior high school or senior high school courses or lessons or their equivalent within the Province unless and until written approval has been obtained. [Alta. Reg. 37/63].

(ii)	Approving Body	The Minister of Education. [Alta. Reg. 37/63].
(iii)	Qualifications Required and Fees	A guarantee bond in the sum of $1,000 is required, and there is provision for a registration fee. [Alta. Reg. 37/63].
(iv)	Refusal of Approval	The Minister has a complete discretion to withhold approval. [Alta. Reg. 37/63].
(v)	Revocation of Approval	The Minister, in his discretion, may withdraw approval. [Alta. Reg. 37/63].

C. Private Tutoring Institutions

(i)	Approval Required	No private tutoring school or college may operate within the Province without written approval. [Alta. Reg. 628/64].
(ii)	Approving Body	The Minister of Education. [Alta. Reg. 628/64].
(iii)	Qualifications Required	A guarantee bond in the sum of $2,000 is required. [Alta. Reg. 628/64].
(iv)	Refusal of Approval	The Minister has a complete discretion to withhold approval. [Alta. Reg. 628/64].
(v)	Revocation of Approval	The Minister, in his discretion, may withdraw approval. [Alta. Reg. 628/64].

D. Kindergartens

(i) Registration Required	No person may operate a "Kindergarten" unless and until it has been approved and registered as such. [Alta. Reg. 475/62].
(ii) Registrar	The Minister of Education. [Alta. Reg. 475/62].
(iii) Refusal to Register	If the requirements are met the applicant is entitled to registration. [Alta. Reg. 475/62].
(iv) Cancellation of Registration	The Minister may withdraw, for cause, at any time an approval which has been given. [Alta. Reg. 475/62].

E. Certification of Teachers

The regulations [Alta. Reg. 142/68] provide for the issue by the Minister of Education of the following classes of certificates -

(a) Professional Certificates,
(b) Provisional Certificates,
(c) Conditional Certificates.

The detail of the qualifications required is set out in the Appendix to this Part. There is no provision regarding refusal of certificates.

17. The Electrical Protection Act

A. Rural Wiremen

(i) Certification	The regulations provide for the

		issue of Rural Wireman Certificates [Alta. Reg. 59/70].
(ii)	Certifying Authority	The Minister of Labour. [Alta. Reg. 59/70].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	An applicant for a certificate must - (a) have attained the required standard on an examination approved by the Minister; (b) have satisfactorily completed electrical installations in residences, farm buildings, and similar structions in accordance with the Act; (c) intend to perform electrical work in an area where the services of electricians are not readily available to the public, and (d) have paid the examination fee of $15. [Alta. Reg. 59/70]. The annual fee for renewal is $10. [Alta. Reg. 59/70].
(iv)	Refusal of Certificate	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 59/70].
(v)	Revocation of Certificate	The Minister may cancel or suspend a Rural Wireman certificate: (a) where the holder fails to conform with the Act; (b) if the holder lends his certificate to another person, or

(c) if the services of electrician become readily and continuously available to residents of the area in which he is performing electrical work. [Alta. Reg. 59/70].

B. Electrical Workers

(i) Certificate Required	Subject to certain exceptions, only holders of certificates may perform electrical work. [S.10; Alta. Reg. 238/68].
(ii) Certifying Authority	The Minister of Labour. [Alta. Reg. 238/68].
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	Details are set out in the Appendix to this Part.
(iv) Refusal to Certify	Reference to the Appendix will disclose that in some instances the Minister appears to have a discretion and in others not.
(v) Revocation of Certificate	The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, may cancel or suspend a certificate if a person (a) fails to conform with the Act; (b) lends his certificate to another person; or (c) makes any alteration to the certificate. [Alta. Reg. 238/68].

18. The Employment Agencies Act

(i) Licence Required	No person may carry on the business of an employment agency without an employment agency licence. [S.4 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Administrator - i.e., the employee in the Department of Labour so designated by the Minister. [S.5 (1); Alta. Reg. 214/68]. The Administrator may issue, or refuse to issue, a licence where, in his opinion, that action is in the public interest. [S.5 (3)].
(iii) Fees	The fee for the initial licence is $4 for each month (or part of month) remaining from the date of application to March 31st next. The annual renewal fee is $50. [Alta. Reg. 214/68].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Administrator may refuse to issue a licence where in his opinion that is in the public interest. [S.5 (2)].
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Administrator may, after a hearing, suspend or cancel a licence where, in his opinion, tha action is in the public interest. [S.6].
(vi) Appeal	A person who is refused a licence

	or whose licence is suspended or cancelled may, within 30 days, appeal the decision of the Administrator to an Appeal Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Minister. [S.7].

19. The Fish Marketing Act

(i) Licences Required	Unless he is the holder of a licence, no person (other than the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation) may (a) buy, sell or otherwise deal with fish, or (b) propogate, breed, rear or keep alive fish or live fish eggs. [S.9]. Subject to certain exceptions, no person may operate an establishment in which fish is processed or held in refrigerated storage except under authority of a licence. [Alta. Reg. 234/69].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Lands and Forests. [S.11].
(iii) Classes of Licences	Class A: To the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, upon payment of a fee of $100, authorizing the Corporation by its appointed agent to engage in the business of buying selling, exporting and importing fish.

Class B: To a sub-agent, who is a resident of the Province, upon payment of a fee of $10, authorizing the holder thereof to process or pack fish for an agent of the Corporation or for other purposes.

Class C: To a resident of the Province, upon payment of a fee of $10, authorizing the holder thereo to (a) engage in the business of buying, selling, or processing fish purchased from the Corporatio or (b) engage in the business of processing fish for the Corporatio or (c) engage in the business of buying, selling or processing fish or fish products under authority of an exemption from the Corporati

Class D: (Establishment Licence): To a resident of the Province, upo payment of a fee of $10 for a specified establishment, authoriz the holder thereof to engage in t business of packing, handling or processing fresh or frozen fish i the specified establishment.

[Alta. Reg. 234/69].

Each licence expires annually on March 31st.

[Alta. Reg. 234/69].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Minister has a complete discretion. [S.11].

(v) Transfer of Licences	Not permitted. [Alta. Reg. 234/69].
(vi) Revocation of Licences	The Minister may, in his discretion suspend or cancel any licence. [S.11]. A licence issued in respect of an establishment in whic fresh or frozen fish is processed or stored may be cancelled by the Minister when (a) an establishment, or the land or installations forming part of that establishment are not maintained in accordance with the regulations, or (b) any serious contamination is found in the establishment. [Alta. Reg. 234/69].

20. The Forests Act, 1961

A. Timber Licences

(i) Licences Required	(a) Licence to cut Crown timber; (b) Special permits to cut Crown timber; (c) Licences or permits to cut (i) dead or damaged timber to permit salvage thereof, or (ii) any other Crown timber that should be cut in the interests of good forest management. [SS.4, 5 & 8].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Lands and Forests. [SS.4, 5 & 8].
(iii) Qualifications	A licensee or permittee must (a) be of the full age of 21 years and

	(b) satisfy the Director of Forestry that he has complied with the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Industrial Wages Security Act. [S.4 (3) & (4)].
(iv) Refusal to Grant Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [S.4 (1)].
(v) Transfer of Licence/Permit	A licence or permit may be assigne only with the consent of the Minister in writing. [S.14].
(vi) Revocation of Licence/Permit	Where a licensee or permittee fail to comply with or contravenes the Act, the regulations, the terms and conditions of a licence or permit, or any order of the Minister, the Minister may (a) suspend the licence or permi with respect to the whole or any part of the operations of the licensee or permittee for a perio not exceeding 9 months, (b) order the licensee or permitt to do such acts as the Minister deems necessary, or (c) cancel the lease, licence or permit. [S.25].

B. Scalers' Licences

(i) Licences Required	The regulations [Alta. Reg. 161/66 provide for (a) a pulpwood scaler's Licence, (b) a saw log and peeler lo scaler's licence, and

		(c) a licence to scale all, classes of timber.
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Lands and Forests. [Alta. Reg. 161/66].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	The detail of the educational and experience qualifications required is set out in the Appendix to this part. The annual licence fee is $5.
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 161/66].
(v)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may cancel a licence or permit to scale timber, if in the Minister's opinion, the licensee or permittee (a) improperly scales timber, (b) fails to keep, or keeps improper, records of the timber he scales, (c) fails to supply scaling information when required to do so by an officer or the Director, or (d) scales timber in which he has a financial interest. [Alta. Reg. 161/66].

21. The Frozen Food Act

(i)	Licence Required	Unless he holds a licence in respect of the particular plant, no person may operate (a) an animal food storage plant, (b) a frozen food locker plant, o (c) a specialized processing plant. [S.3].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [S.5
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	Satisfactory insurance cover is required. The licence fees (annual) for frozen food locker plants and specialized processing plants are $15. The annual licenc fee for an animal food storage plant is $10. [Alta. Reg. 320/63].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [S.5].
(v)	Transfer of Licences	Licences are transferable only with the written approval of the Minister. [Alta. Reg. 320/63].
(vi)	Revocation of Licences	The Minister may suspend, revoke or cancel a licence if, in his opinion, any of the provisions of the Act or regulations have been contravened by the licensee, his servants, employees or agents. [S.8].

22. The Fuel Oil Licensing Act

(i) Licences Required

A licence is required in order to carry on within the Province (1) the business of a jobber, a wholesale dealer, a wholesale distributor, or a refiner, of fuel oil, or (2) the business of a retail dealer in fuel oil (a) at a service station, filling station, garage, building store or place of business, or (b) on or from a vehicle, wagon or truck. [SS. 4 & 5].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The designated Minister (SS.4 & 5]. The statute provides that no licence shall be issued unless in the judgment of the Minister it is just and desirable that it be issued, having regard to the interests of both the public and the persons engaged in the production, manufacture and sale of fuel oil. [S.8].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

The statute approaches this negatively, by providing that the Minister may refuse to issue a licence to any person for any cause that in the opinion of the Minister if sufficient. In particular, a licence may be refused to any person -

(a) who has been convicted of an

offence under this Act or The Fuel Oil Tax Act,

(b) who refuses to undertake a duty in relation to the collection of the tax payable pursuant to The Fuel Oil Tax Act,

(c) who refuses to comply with any of the provisions of The Fuel Oil Tax Act or the regulations made thereunder with respect to the collection of the tax, the accounting for any sums collected or the payment over thereof, or

(d) who has violated a provision of The Department of Industries ar Labour Act or an order or regulati made thereunder. [S.14 (1)].

The Minister may refuse to issue licence to a partnership or body corporate if a person whose licen has been cancelled or to whom a licence has been refused is a member of the partnership or a director or manager of the body corporate. [S.14 (2)].

The prescribed fees are -

(a) For a licence to operate a wholesale outlet, for each outlet .... $10.

(b) For a licence to operate a retail outlet ..... $10.

(c) For a licence to operate a liquified petroleum gas outlet .. $10. [Alta. Reg. 380/68].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion; section 8 (supra) modifies this discretion only in a negative respect.
(v) Transfer of Licences	Leave of the Minister if required. [S.10].
(vi) Revocation of Licences	The Minister may (a) at any time and from time to time suspend a licence, or (b) revoke or cancel a licence for any cause that, in the opinion of the Minister, is sufficient. [S.11; Alta. Reg. 380/68].

23. The Fur Farms Act

(i) Licence Required	No person may operate a fur farm unless he is the holder of a licence in respect of that farm. [S.4] [Alta. Reg. 225/60].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Supervisor of Fur Farms, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. [S.3 (2); Alta. Reg. 225/60].
(iii) Fees	The fees are set out in the regulations (225/60) as follows: 1. Where any person has fur bearing animals on which no fur tax is payable, i.e. chinchilla, nutria, etc. (not including rabbits) .... $1.00 2. When any person has fur

bearing animals on which fur tax is payable, i.e., mink, fox, marten fisher, etc.

from 1 to 10 animals	$ 1.00
from 11 to 100 animals	$ 3.00
from 101 to 200 animals	$ 5.00
from 201 to 500 animals	$10.00
from 501 to 1,000 animals	$15.00
from 1,001 to 1,500 animals	$20.00
from 1,501 and over	$25.00

A licence expires on August 31st following the date upon which it is issued. [S.7 (1)].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

A qualified applicant is entitled to a licence. [S.6 (1)].

(v) Transfer of Licences

No provision.

(vi) Revocation of Licences

No provision.

24. The Gas Protection Act

(i) Certificate Required

No person may engage in or follow the occupation of a gas fitter wh is not the holder of a certificat under this Act. [Alta. Reg. 353/67

(ii) Certifying Authority

Minister of Labour. [Alta. Reg. 353/67].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

(a) A First Class Gas Fitter's Certificate shall be issued without fee upon completion of the

First Class Gas Fitter's examination under The Tradesmen's Qualification Act with the required pass mark as set by the Department and the Board of Examiners.

(b) A Second Class Restricted Certificate may be issued at the discretion of the Department based upon review of the examination paper and the field work of the applicant, upon completion of the First Class Gas Fitter's examination under The Tradesmen's Qualification Act with a mark less than the required pass mark.

(c) A temporary certificate may be issued prior to completion of the examination where an application to write the First Class Gas Fitter's examination under The Tradesmen's Qualification Act has been accepted, providing the applicant provides the Department with satisfactory evidence of qualifications equivalent to those required for existing certificates.

[Alta. Reg. 353/67].

Fees for certificates range from $5 to $10. [Alta. Reg. 353/67].

(iv)	Refusal to Certify	No provision
(v)	Revocation of Certificates	The Minister of Labour may suspend or cancel a certificate if the holder is found guilty of

contravention of the regulations. Loaning or altering a certificate is cause for suspension or cancellation. [Alta. Reg. 353/67].

25. The Grain Buyers' Licensing Act

(i) Licence Required	No grain buyer or agent of a grain buyer may transact the business of a grain buyer in the Province unless he is the holder of a licence issued to him under this Act, authorizing him to do so at the shipping point or points mentioned in the licence. [S.6 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The designated Minister, or such person or persons as he may from time to time appoint. [S.7 (a)].
(iii) Fees	(a) For a licence to a Grain Buyer who does not employ an agent to buy or offer to buy grain in respect of his business as a grain buyer - $10.00. (b) For a licence to a Grain Buyer who employs agents to buy grain, a fee of $50.00 in respect of his business as a grain buyer at one shipping point, and a further sum of $10.00 for each agent employed by him to buy grain at any shipping point other than

	the shipping point specified in the licence of the agent's employer. [Alta. Reg. 224/57].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	No provision.
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Minister may for cause cancel, revoke or suspend a licence. [S.9].

26. The Ground Water Control Act

(i) Permit Required	No person may commence a well on lands of which he is not the owner unless he is the holder of a permit entitling him to do so. [S.4].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Director of Water Resources. [S.4].
(iii) Fees	The annual permit fee is $2. [Alta. Reg. 662/57].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Permit	No provision.
(v) Revocation of Permit	The permit may be cancelled by the Director for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the Act. [Alta. Reg. 662/57].

27. The Highway Traffic Act

A. Driver Training Schools

(i) Licence Required	No person may engage in the operation of a private driver training school or a driver education programme without holding a licence for that purpose. [S.228; Alta. Reg. 242/67]

(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Highways. [Alta. Reg. 242/67].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	Every person, firm, association or corporation making application to operate a driver training school must file and maintain with the Department of Highways - (a) A policy of liability insurance providing for public liability and property damage in limits not less than those provided under the Alberta Insurance Act, with respect to each motor vehicle being used by the school for the purpose of driver training (b) A passenger hazard endorsement for the carrying of student drivers and student observers in a training vehicle, such endorsement to be in a form approved by the Superintendent of Insurance, and (c) A Guaranty or Surety Bond in the amount of $2,500. [Alta. Reg. 242/67]. The annual licence fee for a private driver training school is $25. No annual fee is required fo the licensing of a driver educatio programme. [Alta. Reg. 242/67].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	No provision.

(v) Transfer of Licence	Not permitted. [Alta. Reg. 242/67].

B. Driving Instructors

(i) Licence Required	No person may act as an instructor in driving motor vehicles without holding a licence for that purpose [S.228; Alta. Reg. 242/67].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Highways. [Alta. Reg. 242/67].
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	The applicant for an instructor's licence must: (a) be at least 21 years of age (but the Minister may, in his discretion, authorise the issuing of an instructor's licence to a person between the ages of 19 and 21; (b) furnish references acceptable to the Department; (c) hold a valid Alberta Class "A" operator's licence; (d) pass an examination given by the Motor Vehicle Branch covering (1) traffic laws and financial responsibility laws, (2) safe driving practices, (3) operation of motor vehicles, and (4) knowledge of teaching methods, techniques or practices. [Alta. Reg. 242/67]. The annual fee for an instructor's licence is $5. [Alta. Reg. 242/67].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	No provision.

28. The Alberta Insurance Act

A. Insurers

(i) Licence Required	Every insurer undertaking insurance or carrying on business in the Province must hold a licence for that purpose. [S.26 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Superintendent of Insurance. [S.26 (1)]. Appeal lies from the Superintendent to the designated Minister. [S.14].
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	Except as otherwise provided, no insurer may be licensed unless it is a corporation or an unincorporated Lloyd's association. [S.28]. A licence may not be granted to a joint stock company other than a Canadian registered company to undertake any class of insurance unless the paid up capital stock of the company is at least $100,000 and is unimpaired. [S.34 (1)]. A licence may not be granted to a joint stock company other than a Canadian registered company unless the paid up capital stock of the company is at least $500,000 and is unimpaired. [S.34 (2)]. Licences are renewable annually [S.39].

The fees are set out in Schedule A to the Act.

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Superintendent appears to have a complete discretion. [S.29].

(v) Revocation of Licences

1. If the Superintendent, upon examination, or from annual statements, or upon other evidence, finds that the assets of any insurer are insufficient to justify the continuance of the insurer in business or to provide proper security to persons effecting insurance with the insurer, or that the insurer has failed to comply with any provision of law, or with the Act or instruments of incorporation or association of the insurer, he is required to report the matter to the Minister. [S.42 (1)]. If the Minister, after consideratio of the report and after a reasonable time has been given to the insurer to be heard, and upon such further inquiry and investigation as he thinks proper to make, report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that he concurs in the report of the Superintendent, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may suspend or cancel the licence of the insurer. [S.42 (3)].

2. The Superintendent is required to report to the Minister any violation of the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the Minister may, in his discretion, suspend, cancel or refuse to renew the insurer's certificate or licence. [S.47 (1)].

3. Notice of the suspension or cancellation of a licence is published in the *Gazette*. [S.43].

B. Agents

(i) Certificate Required	No individual may, either on his own account or as a member or representative of a partnership o corporation, act, or offer to undertake to act, as an insurance agent in the province without having first obtained a certifica of authority to do so. [S.445 (1)
(ii) Certifying Authority	The Superintendent of Insurance. [S.448].
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	An examination is prescribed. [Alta. Reg. 192/59]. Certificates are renewable annual and the fees are set out in Schedule A to the Act. [S.449].
(iv) Refusal to Certify	If the Superintendent is satisfie after due investigation, that the applicant is not for any reason a suitable person to receive a

certificate, he may in his discretion refuse to issue a certificate. [S.448 (2)].

(v) Revocation of Certificates

A certificate of authority may be revoked or suspended by the Superintendent if, after due investigation by him or his duly accredited representative, he determines that the holder of the certificate

(a) has been guilty of misrepresentation, fraud, deceit or dishonesty;

(b) has violated any of the provisions of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act (Canada) or the Foreign Insurance Companies Act (Canada), or of this Act or any rules or regulations

(c) has unreasonably failed to pay over to the insurer or agent entitled thereto any moneys collected by him and retained beyond the term stipulated in his agency contract or agreement;

(d) has placed insurance with insurers other than those licensed in the Province under this Act, without complying with the provisions contained in this Act relating to unlicensed insurance, or

(e) has demonstrated his

incompetency or untrustworthiness to transact the insurance agency business for which the licence has been granted, by reason of anything done or omitted in or about the business under the authority of the licence. [S.452].

No person whose certificate has been revoked is entitled to a new certificate for one year after the revocation. [S.454].

(vi) Appeal	If the Superintendent refuses to issue or suspends or revokes a certificate he is required to state his reasons, and appeal lies to the Minister. [S.476].

C. Special Insurance Brokers

(i) Licence Required	A person who negotiates, continues or renews contracts of insurance in the Province with insurers not authorized to transact such busines in the Province requires a special insurance broker's licence. [S.458 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Superintendent of Insurance. [S.458]
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	Security in the sum of not less than $2,000 is required. [S.461]. The initial fee is $35, and the annual renewal fee $25. [SS.458 & 460].

(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	If the Superintendent is satisfied that the statutory requirements are met, the applicant is entitled to a licence. [S.459 (1)].
(v)	Revocation of Licence	A licensee who contraves the relevant statutory provisions [SS. 462, 463, &464] automatically forfeits his licence. [S.466]. A licence may be suspended or revoked in the discretion of the Superintendent. [S.459 (1)].
(vi)	Appeal	If the Superintendent refuses to issue or suspends or revokes a licence he is required to state his reasons, and appeal lies to the Minister. [S.476].

D. Adjusters

(i)	Certificate Required	No person (other than an agent holding a certificate of authority under S.448) may make any adjustment of loss or damage under any contract of insurance covering property situated in the Province unless he holds an adjuster's certificate. [S.469 (1)].
(ii)	Certifying Authority	The Superintendent of Insurance. [S.469 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	An examination is prescribed. [Alta. Reg. 244/63]. Certificates are renewable annually [S.471]; fee are set out in Schedule A to the Act.

(iv) Refusal to Certify	The Superintendent appears to have a complete discretion. [S.470].
(v) Revocation of Certificate	An adjuster's certificate may be revoked or suspended by the Superintendent if, after due investigation by himself or his duly accredited agent (whose report he may adopt), he determines that the holder has violated any provision of this Act, or has been guilty of fraudulent practices or is untrustworthy or incompetent. [S.472, (1)]. A person whose certificate has been revoked may not be granted another until a period of one year has elapsed. [S.472 (2)].
(vi) Appeal	If the Superintendent refuses to issue or suspends or revokes a certificate he is required to state his reasons, and appeal lies to the Minister. [S.476].

29. The Investment Contracts Act

(i) Registration Required	No person may - (a) issue an investment contract unless such person is registered as an issuer, (b) offer for sale or sell an investment contract unless such person is registered as an issuer

or as a salesman of a registered issuer. [S.3].

(ii) Registrar

The Alberta Securities Commission. [S.4].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

No company may be registered as an issuer, unless

(a) there has been filed with the Commission

(i) a certified copy of the Act, letters patent or other instrument of incorporation of the company,

(ii) a certified list of the names and addresses of the executive officers of the company,

(iii) a certified copy of the balance sheet of the company as at the close of its last completed fiscal year and the auditor's report thereon, and

(iv) copies in duplicate of all forms of investment contracts proposed to be issued by the company for sale in Alberta;

(b) The company's unimpaired paid in capital, paid in surplus and earned surplus, or any one or more of them, amount in the aggregate to $500,000 or such lesser amount, not being less than $250,000, as the Commission may approve;

(c) arrangements satisfactory to the Commission have been made for the deposit with a trust company, chartered bank or other suitable depository or depositories within Canada of qualified assets approved by the Commission aggregating in amount, when valued as provided in Section 21, not less at any time than the amount for which such company, under the terms of its investment contracts, is liable as of such time to pay in cash to the holders of all its investment contracts then outstanding, but in the case of a company that maintains with a trust company, chartered bank or other suitable depository outside Alberta, but within Canada, a deposit or deposits of qualified assets in such an aggregate amount, no further deposit shall be required;

(d) the company maintains the reserves specified in Section 22. [S.8 (1)].

Registration is renewable annually. [S.9].

Registration and renewal fees for an issuer are based on the value of its assets:

(a) under $1,000,000 ...	$150
(b) $1,000,000-$5,000,000	$200
(c) $5,000,000-$10,000,000	$250
(d) over $10,000,000	$300

Registration and renewal fees for a salesman are $20.

[Alta. Reg. 47/57]:

(iv) Refusal of Registration

The Commission may grant registration, or a renewal of registration, to a salesman or issuer, if it is satisfied that the applicant is suitable, and the proposed registration is not for any reason objectionable, but if the Commission, after investigation, is for any reason of the opinion that the applicant should not be registered, it may refuse the application. [s.7].

(v) Cancellation of Registration

1. The Commission may suspend or cancel any registration upon any grounds that would justify refusal to grant registration or renewal of registration. [S.10 (1)].

2. The Commission may suspend or cancel the registration of an issuer where it appears to it from the statements and reports filed with it, or from an investigation, inspection or valuation, that the issuer will be unable to

provide for the payment of its investment contracts at maturity. [S.10 (2)].

(vi) Hearing

A person/company affected has 30 days within which to request a review of the decision of the Commission refusing, suspending or cancelling registration. [SS.15 & 15a].

Review is by the full Commission. [S.15 b (1)].

Notice of the hearing is served on the person/company affected. [S.15c].

The Commission is not bound by the rules of evidence. [S.15d (2)].

A full record of the proceedings is made. [S.15d (2)].

Evidence may be taken on oath and the attendance of witnesses enforced. [S.15d (4)].

(vii) Appeal

The Company/person affected has 30 days within which to appeal from the decision of the Commission to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. [S.15g].

30. The Landmen Licensing Act

(i) Licence Required

No person may engage in the activities of a landman or advertis or hold himself out as a landman unless he holds a licence as such. [S.4 (1)].

(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Registrar of Landmen - a government employee appointed by the designated Minister. [S.5 (1) & (2)]. Appeal against refusal to issue a licence lies to the Minister. [S.5 (3)].
(iii)	Fees	Initial and renewal fees are $25. [Alta. Reg. 194/68]. Licences must be renewed every five years. [S.6 (1)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Registrar may refuse to issue a licence where in his opinion that action is in the public interest. [S.5 (2)].
(v)	Disciplinary Powers	Where an investigating committee (district court judge appointed by the Minister, appointee of complainant, appointee of landman: S.15) finds that a complaint is proven in whole or in part, the chairman, in his discretion, may (a) suspend the licence, (b) cancel the licence, or (c) in lieu of or in addition to suspension or cancellation direct the landman to pay a penalty not exceeding $500. [S. 18 (2)]. Costs are in the discretion of the chairman. [S.19 (1)].

(vi) Hearing

Proceedings before the investigating committee are initiated by the filing of a complaint and at the request of the complainant. [SS.9, 12, 13 & 14].

Notice of the complaint is served on the landman [S.10], and notice of the hearing. [S.16].

At the hearing, which is held in private, the parties may be represented by counsel, evidence is taken under oath, and witnesses may be cross-examined. [SS. 16 (& 17]. The rules of evidence are not binding. [S.17 (2)].

(vii) Appeal

Either party aggrieved by the decision of the committee or the chairman has 60 days within which to appeal to the Trial Division o the Supreme Court. [S.21].

31. The Licensing of Trades and Businesses Act

A. Automotive

(i) Licence Required

A licence is necessary in order t carry on an automotive business. [Alta. Reg. 356/68].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 356/68].

(iii) Fees

The licence period is two years. The fee payable in respect of eac place of business of the license

	is: (a) In the case of the business of a retail dealer in motor vehicles either alone or in conjunction with any other automotive business .... $30. (b) In any other case .... $10.
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post.
B. Baking	
(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on any baking business. [Alta. Reg. 356/68].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 357/68].
(iii) Fees	The licence period is two years. The fee payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is: (a) where the number of employees at that place of business is 20 or fewer ..... $10. (b) In any other case ..... $30 [Alta. Reg. 357/68].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post
C. Barbers	
(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on business as a barber. [Alta. Reg. 358/68].

(ii) *Licensing Authority*	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 358/68].
(iii) *Fees*	The licence period is two years. The fee in respect of each place of business is $10. [Alta. Reg. 358/68].
(iv) *Revocation of Licence*	*Post*.

D. *Beauty Culture*

(i) *Licence Required*	A licence is required in order to carry on the business of beauty culture. [Alta. Reg. 359/68].
(ii) *Licensing Authority*	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 359/68].
(iii) *Fees*	The licence period is two years. The fee in respect of each place of business is $10. [Alta. Reg. 359/68].
(iv) *Revocation of Licence*	*Post*.

E. *Bowling Alleys*

(i) *Licence Required*	No person may operate a bowling alley for gain unless he holds a licence to do so. [Alta. Reg. 307/62].
(ii) *Licensing Authority*	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 307/62].
(iii) *Fees*	Licences are annual. The fee payable is $10 for the first

		bowling alley, and $5 for each additional bowling alley on the same premises. [Alta. Reg. 307/62].
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post.

F. Cleaning and Dyeing

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a cleaning and dyeing business. [Alta. Reg. 360/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 360/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is two years. The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $30 for each cleaning or dyeing plant and $10 for each pick-up depot. [Alta. Reg. 360/68].
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post.

G. Commercial Printing

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a commercial printing business. [Alta. Reg. 361/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 361/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is two years. The fee in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $10. [Alta. Reg, 361/68].

(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post.

H. Direct Selling

(i)	Licences Required	No person may engage in direct selling unless he is licensed as a commercial agent or as a salesman for a licensed commercial agent. [Alta. Reg. 17/70].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 17/70].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	Only a partnership or a corporatio may be licensed as a commercial agent. A bond may be required. Licences are renewable annually. The fees payable are: (a) for a licence as a commercial agent, (i) where no salesman will b appointed .... $25 (ii) where up to 5 salesmen may be appointed .... $100 (iii) where over 5 salesmen ma be appointed .... $200 (b) for a licence as a salesman . [Alta. Reg. 17/70].
(iv)	Transfer of Licences	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 17/70].
(v)	Revocation of Licences	Post

I. Flour and Feed Milling

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a milling business. [Alta. Reg. 362/68].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 362/68].
(iii) Fees	The licence period is two years. The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee are – (a) where the number of persons employed at the place of business is 20 or fewer ... $10 (b) in any other case ... $30 [Alta. Reg. 362/68].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post.

J. Funeral Directors

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on business as a funeral director. [Alta. Reg. 363/68].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 363/68].
(iii) Fees	The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee are: (a) where the only business carried on at the place is the sale of caskets.... $20

	(b) in any other case .... $50 The licence period is 2 years. [Alta. Reg. 363/68].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post

K. Junk Dealers

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on business as a junk dealer. [Alta. Reg. 364/68].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 364/68].
(iii) Fees	The licence period is 2 years. The fee payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $20. [Alta. Reg. 364/68].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post

L. Margarine Manufacturing

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a margarine manufacturing business. [Alta. Reg. 365/68].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 365/68].
(iii) Fees	The licence period is two years. The fee payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $25. [Alta. Reg. 365/68].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post

M. Meat Packing

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a meat packing business. [Alta. Reg. 366/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 366/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is 2 years. The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee are: (a) where the number of persons employed at the place of business is 20 or fewer ... $10 (b) in any other case ... $100 [Alta. Reg. 366/68].
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post

N. Photo Finishing

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a photo finishing business. [Alta. Reg. 367/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 367/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is 2 years. The fee payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $10. [Alta. Reg. 367/68].
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post

O. Restaurants

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a restaurant business. [Alta. Reg. 368/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 368/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is 2 years. The fee payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee is $10. [Alta. Reg. 368/68].
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post

P. Retail Business

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a retail business. [Alta. Reg. 369/69].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 369/69].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is 2 years. The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee are: (a) where the number of persons employed at the place of business is 20 or fewer .... $10 (b) in any other case $50
(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post

Q. Firearms

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on the business of the sale by retail of firearms and/or ammunition and/or high explosives. [Alta. Reg. 248/57].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 248/57].
(iii) Fees	None
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post

R. Saw-Mills

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on the business of operating a saw-mill. [Alta. Reg. 257/57].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 257/57].
(iii) Fees	The fees payable in respect of any one specified place of business are: (a) for a licence authorising gross annual sales up to \$25,000 ...\$ 5 (b) \$25,000-\$50,000 \$ 10 (c) \$50,000-\$100,000 \$ 25 (d) \$100,000-\$500,000 \$ 50 (e) over \$500,000 \$100 [Alta. Reg. 257/67].
(iv) Revocation of Licence	Post

S. Tourist Accommodation

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on the business of Tourist Accommodation. [Alta. Reg. 320/57].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 320/57].
(iii)	Fees	Licences are renewable annually. The fee payable in respect of one specified place of business is $1.50 for each rental unit. The fee for a Trailer Court Park is $10. [Alta. Reg. 320/57].
(iv)	Transfer of Licences	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 320/57].
(v)	Revocation of Licences	Post

T. Wholesalers

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required in order to carry on a wholesale business. [Alta. Reg. 370/68].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [Alta. Reg. 370/68].
(iii)	Fees	The licence period is two years. The fees payable in respect of each place of business of the licensee are: (a) where the number of persons employed at the place of business is fewer than 20 .... $20 (b) in any other case .... $100 [Alta. Reg. 370/68].

(iv)	Revocation of Licence	Post

NOTE: The following provisions are of general application.

(1)	Transfer of Licences	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 355/68].
(2)	Revocation of Licences and Refusal to Issue	In any case in which it appears to the Minister to be questionable whether it is in the public interest that an application for the issue or renewal of a licence in respect of any business should be granted or that an existing licence should remain in force, the Minister (a) may refuse the application or cancel or suspend an existing licence, as the case may be, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so, or (b) may refer the question for investigation to a board. [S.8]. The Minister may suspend or cancel a licence if he is satisfied that the holder has on more than one occasion contravened any of the provisions of The Industry and Development Department Act, The Alberta Labour Act, The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, The Public Health Act. The Town and Rural Planning Act, The Criminal Code, or of any statutory code, order or regulation. [S.12].

32. The Lightning Rod Act

A. Vendor's Licence

(i)	Licence Required	A licence is required by any person who sells or offers for sale material or apparatus intended to be used for the protection of buildings from damage by lightning or who installs such apparatus on a building. [S.3].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Fire Commissioner. [S.3].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	A bond in the sum of $5,000 with one or more sureties, or deposit of some satisfactory security, is required. [S.5]. The licence fee is $50. [S.6].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Fire Commissioner appears to have a complete discretion. [S.7].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Prohibited. [S.11].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	A licence may be revoked at any time by the Fire Commissioner for (a) non-compliance with provisions of the Act or regulations, or (b) such other reason or reasons as may be deemed sufficient by the Fire Commissioner. [S.7 (4)].

B. Agent's Licence

(i)	Licence Required	Any agent appointed by a licensed vendor is required to obtain an agent's licence. [S.8].

(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Fire Commissioner. [S.8]
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	An agent must be a resident of Alberta and produce a certificate signed by the major or reeve of the municipality of which he is a resident that he is of good character and reputation. [S.8]. Licences are annual, and the fee is $5. [S.8].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Fire Commissioner appears to have a complete discretion. [S.8].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Prohibited. [S.11].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Fire Commissioner may at any time revoke a licence if the holder has (a) failed to comply with the provisions of the Act or the regulations, (b) been guilty of fraud, deceit or dishonesty, or (c) demonstrated his incompetence or untrustworthiness. [S.8].

33. The Liquor Control Act, 1958

A. Brewer's Licence

(i)	Licence Required	A person who manufactures beer in the Province requires a brewer's licence. [S.62].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Alberta Liquor Control Board. [S.62].

(iii) Fees	Licences are renewable annually. [S.29]. The fee for a brewer's licence is $5,000. [Alta. Reg. 173/62].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [S.62 (1)].
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Board may in its discretion and for any reason it deems sufficient suspend a licence. [S.27 (1)]. The Board, having made any investigation it deems necessary, and having held a hearing may cancel the licence. [S.27 (2) & (3)]. The licensee is entitled to at least 5 days' notice of the hearing. [Alta. Reg. 154/58]. The Public Inquiries Act applies. [Alta. Reg. 154/58].

B. Distillery or Winery Licence

(i) Licence Required	No person may operate a distillery or winery unless he is licensed to do so. [S.69 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Alberta Liquor Control Board. [S.69 (2)].
(iii) Fees	Licences are renewable annually. [S.29]. The fee for a distiller's licence is $1,000. [Alta. Reg. 81/62], and for a winery licence is $500. [Alta. Reg. 452/64].

(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [S.69 (2)].
(v)	Revocation of Licence	The Board may in its discretion an for any reason it deems sufficient suspend a licence. [S.27 (1)]. The Board, having made any investigation it deems necessary, and having held a hearing, may cancel the licence. [S.27 (2) & (3)]. The licensee is entitled to at least 5 days' notice of the hearin [Alta. Reg. 154/58]. The Public Inquiries Act applies. [Alta. Reg. 154/58].

34. The Liquor Licensing Act

(i)	Licences Required	The following classes of licences may be issued: (a) beverage room licence; (b) beer vendor's licence; (c) club licence; (d) canteen licence; (e) dining lounge licence; (f) lounge licence. [S.15 (2)].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Alberta Liquor Control Board. [S.15 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	The statute provides that a dining lounge licence or a lounge licence may be issued only to: (a) a person of good reputation

and character who is 21 or more years of age, a Canadian citizen or a British subject and resident in Alberta for at least one year before the date of the application;

(b) a partnership in which each of the partners is qualified as in (a);

(c) a railway corporation in respect of its hotels, trains or resort golf club houses;

(d) a corporation that owns and operates hotels in connection with a railway and more than half of the stock of which is owned by a railway corporation;

(e) any other corporation that is incorporated or authorized to carry on its business in Alberta under the laws of Alberta, and of which a majority of the directors are, and the officer or agent who is in charge of the premises to be licensed is, personally qualified as in (a); or

(f) an airline corporation in respect of its aircraft while on commercial passenger flights. [S.16].

The detailed statutory provisions relating to the various classes of licences are set out in the Appendix to this Part. Licences are renewable annually [S.10]; the fees are as follows:

(1) Beverage room licence	
(a) in a city	$500
(b) in a town or new town	$300
(c) in an incorporated village	$200
(d) in a hamlet	$100
[Alta. Reg. 81/62].	
(2) Beer vendor's licence	$ 50
[Alta. Reg. 81/62].	
(3) Club licence -	
(i) Beer licence	
(c) 200 members or fewer	$200
(b) over 200 members	$200 plus
50 cents each additional member up to a maximum fee of $500.	
(c) $100 if the club is operating on a seasonal basis.	
(ii) Liquor licence	
(a) as above	
(b) as above	
(c) $100 plus 50 cents for each additional member in excess of one hundred up to a maximum of $250.	
[Alta. Reg. 264/65].	
(4) Canteen licence	$25
[Alta. Reg. 203/69].	

	(5) Dining Lounge licence and Lounge licence: The application fee for a dining lounge licence in respect of premises not previously licenced is $100. [Alta. Reg. 203/69]. Dining lounge and lounge licence fees are $300. [Alta. Reg. 81/62]. The fee payable by an airline company for a dining lounge licen applicable to all the company's passenger aircraft while operatin in Alberta is $200. [Alta. Reg. 258/67].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [S.15 (1)].
(v) Transfer of Licences	Generally, not permitted. [S.22].
(vi) Revocation of Licences	The Board is required to cancel a licence if (a) the licensee persistently fai to comply with this Act or The Liquor Control Act, 1958, or the regulations; (b) the licensee persistently fai to keep the licensed premises in clean and sanitary and safe condition, or to comply with the orders of the Provincial Board of Health in respect of sanitation; (d) the licensee persistently fai to comply with any municipal by-l

with respect to his premises. [S.14 (1)].

Where any person is convicted of a first or subsequent offence against this Act or The Liquor Control Act, 1958, the Board may cancel his licence or suspend it for such period as it deems advisable. [S.14 (2)].

The Board may in its discretion and for any reason it deems sufficient suspend a licence. The Board, having made any investigation it deems necessary, and having held a hearing, may cancel the licence. [S.12]. The licensee is entitled to at least 5 days' notice of the hearing, and the Public Inquiries Act applies. [Alta. Reg. 154/58].

35. The Alberta Livestock and Livestock Products Act

A. Livestock Dealers and Livestock Dealers' Agents

(i) Licence Required	A licence is required by any person who engages in business as a livestock dealer or livestock dealers' agent. [Alta. Reg. 366/66]
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [Alta. Reg. 366/66].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

Deposit of security is required. [S.6]. The minimum amount of the security is

(a) for a livestock dealer who is an individual and does not employ any agents $5,000

(b) for a livestock dealer who

- (i) is an individual and employs one or more agents,
- (ii) is a partnership,
- (iii) is a company,
- (iv) is a co-operative association,
- (v) is acting as a selling agent $10,000

[Alta. Reg. 366/66].

The fees payable are:

(1) For a livestock dealer's licence

- (a) $50 if the applicant during the most recent 12 month period of his operation handled livestock the value of which did not exceed $100,000;
- (b) $100 if the value of livestock handled exceeded $100,000 but not $250,000;
- (c) $150 if the value of livestock handled exceeded $250,000, but not $500,000
- (d) $200 if the value of livestock handled exceeded $500,000.

		(2) For a livestock dealer's agents' licence .... $10 [Alta. Reg. 366/66]. Licences are renewable annually. [S.5 (3); Alta. Reg. 366/66].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 366/66].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 366/66].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may in his discretion suspend or cancel any licence where the holder makes default in complying with any provision of the Act or regulations. [S. 5 (5); Alta. Reg. 366/66].

B. Poultry Dealers

(i)	Licence Required	All poultry dealers must be licensed. [Alta. Reg. 67/60].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [Alta. Reg. 67/60].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	A bond or other security may be required. [S.6, Alta. Reg. 67/60]. Licence fees are: (a) First Receiver $1 (b) Wholesale $10 (c) Branch Premises $10 (d) Custom Grading Station $10 (e) Custom Killing Station $10 (f) Trucker $1 (g) Producer-Grader $1 (h) Licence to sell rejects $1

(i) Licence to purchase rejects	$1
(j) Egg Grader	$2
(k) Reject	No fee

[Alta. Reg. 67/60, 181/60, 382/60, 211/61].

Licences are renewable annually. [S.5 (3); Alta. Reg. 67/60].

(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister has a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 67/60].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 67/60].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister in his discretion may suspend or cancel any licence. [S.5 (5); Alta. Reg. 67/60].

C. Stockyards

(i)	Licence Required	An operator of a stockyard must hold a licence. [Alta. Reg. 373/58]
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [Alta. Reg. 373/58].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	Security may be required. [S.6]. Fee - $1 [Alta. Reg. 373/58]. Licences are renewable annually. [S.5 (3); Alta. Reg. 373/58].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister in his discretion may refuse an application for a licence or renewal of a licence in any case where the applicant has defaulted in complying with any provision of any Act of the Province relating to livestock or

any regulations, or is for the time being in default of payment of any sum payable by him to the Province pursuant to such Act or regulations. [Alta. Reg. 373/58].

(v)	Transfer of Licences	Prohibited. [Alta. Reg. 373/58].
(vi)	Revocation of Licences	The Minister in his discretion may cancel or suspend any licence where the holder defaults in complying with any of the provisions of the Act or regulations [S.5 (5); Alta. Reg. 373/58].

36. The Milk Control Act

(i)	Licence Required	No person may produce, distribute or keep for sale or sell milk in a controlled area without being the holder of an appropriate licence. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Alberta Milk Control Board. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	The applicant for a licence must produce (a) evidence of approval by the local health authority; (b) evidence of approval by the local municipal authority; (c) such other approvals as the Board may require. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].

		Licences are annual, and the fee for grant or renewal is $1.00. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Board in its discretion may refuse to licence any person. [S.5] In exercising its discretion the Board is required to take into consideration the public interest. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Not transferable. [Alta. Reg. 29/70].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Board, in its discretion, may suspend or cancel any licence. [S.5; Alta. Reg. 29/70].

37. The Mines and Minerals Act, 1962

A. Geophysical Exploration

(i)	Licence Required	No person may, by himself or an agent, conduct geophysical exploration unless he is the holder of a licence to do so. [S.189 (1)].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Director of Minerals. [S.189 (2) & (3)].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	A deposit with the Provincial Treasurer of $1,000 is required. [S.191 (1)]. Licences are issued annually upon payment of the prescribed fee. [S.189 (3) & (4)].

(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The Director apparently has a complete discretion. [S.189 (3)].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	A licence may be transferred with the consent of the Director. [S.190].
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister of Mines and Minerals may cancel a licence for failure of the licensee to comply with any provision of the Act or regulation [S.192 (1)]. Except where a condition exists that in the opinion of the Minister is a danger to any person or to public or private property, the Minister may not cancel a licence until he has given the licensee 30 days' notice to rectify his default. [S.192 (2)].

B. Operators of Geophysical Equipment

(i)	Permit Required	Geophysical equipment may not be operated unless a permit authorising its operation has been issued. [Alta. Reg. 26/59].
(ii)	Issuing Authority	The Director of Mineral Rights. [Alta. Reg. 26/59].
(iii)	Fees	The annual fee for a permit is $25. [Alta. Reg. 26/59].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Permit	The Director apparently has a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 26/59].

(v)	Transfer of Permit	A permit may be transferred with the consent of the Director. [S.190].
(vi)	Revocation of Permit	The Minister of Mines and Minerals may cancel a permit on the failure of the permittee to comply with any of the provisions of the regulations. Except where a condition exists that in the opinion of the Ministe of Mines and Minerals is a danger to any person or to public or private property, a permit shall not be cancelled until 20 days after a notice has been given to the permittee to rectify the default. The Minister is the sole judge for this purpose of whether or not there has been a failure to comply with the regulations, and the decision of the Minister is final. [Alta. Reg. 26/59].

38. The Mortgage Brokers Regulation Act

(i)	Registration Required	No person may carry on business as a mortgage broker unless he is registered under this Act. [S.8 (1)].
(ii)	Registrar	The Registrar of the Alberta Securities Commission. [SS.5 & 6].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

A bond may be required. [S.11]. Registration is renewable annually [S.7].

The fees for registration or renewal of registration are:

(a) for a corporation or partnership $100

for each additional branch of a corporation or partnership . $25

(b) for a person other than a corporation or partnership ... $25

[Alta. Reg. 270/64].

(iv) Refusal of Registration

The Registrar is required to grant registration to every applicant, except where he is of the opinion, based on facts known to him, that to do so would not be in the public interest. [S.6].

(v) Cancellation of Registration

Where the Registrar is satisfied that a registered mortgage broker has (a) committed any criminal, fraudulent, wrongful or improper act, or (b) committed any offence against the Act or regulations, o (c) by any false, misleading or deceptive statement or advertisement, representation or promise, or by any dishonest concealment of material facts, induced or attempted to induce any person to borrow money or to be responsible for the repayment thereof or to agree to the terms of any transaction with respect to money loaned on the security of a mortgage, or (d) induced or attempted to induce any person to pay or be responsible for the payment of excessive or exorbitant fees or expenses in connection with a loan on the security of a mortgage, whether or not any investigation has been made under Section 17, or if for any other reason the Registrar is of the opinion that registration of that person is not in the public interest, the Registrar, after giving him an opportunity to be heard, may suspend, cancel or refuse or renew his registration. [S.22].

(vi) Notice of Decision

A notice of every direction, decision, ruling or order of the Registrar granting or refusing to grant registration to or renewing, or refusing to renew, suspending, cancelling or changing the registration of any person must be served upon the applicant or upon the person whose registration is affected and upon such other person as in the opinion of the Registrar is primarily affected by the direction, etc. [S.23].

(vii) Review	Any person upon whom the above-mentioned notice is served has 30 days within which to request a hearing and review of the direction, etc. [S.24]. A hearing and review is before the whole Securities Commission, or two of its members. [S.25]. Notice of the hearing must be served upon the persons concerned. [S.26]. The Commission is not bound by the rules of evidence, and a record of the evidence and proceedings is made. [S.27 (1) & (2 The evidence may be taken on oath and the attendance of witnesses enforced. [S.27 (4)].
(viii) Appeal	Appeal lies from the order of the Commission to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. [S.30 (1)]. Thirty days are allowed for service of the notice of appeal. [S.30 (2)]. The order of the court is final. [S.32].

39. The Municipal Government Act

A. Businesses

(i) General Licensing Provisions	The council may control and regulate all businesses carried

on within the municipality including the manner of operation, the nature of operation and the location thereof, and may licence any or all such businesses,
(a) whether or not the business is mentioned elsewhere in the Act, and
(b) whether or not the business has business premises within the municipality. [S.213].

The council may by by-law do all things with respect to the regulation of any business or industry including the licensing thereof, the restriction and limitation of its operations and any other matter considered necessary with respect to such businesses or industry including the right to impose a penalty and to prohibit the carrying on of any business or industry without a licence. This power extends within the municipality to persons who carry on any business or industry partly within and partly outside the municipality. [S.214 (1) & (2)].

(ii) Taxi Business

The council may pass by-laws licensing, regulating and controlling the taxi business, and in particular may
(a) establish and specify the

rates or fares that may be charged for hire of taxis;

(b) limit the number of vehicles that may be used by a person in the taxi business;

(c) limit the number of passengers to be carried in each taxi;

(d) require the equipping of taxis with meters or other devices to record fares;

(e) limit the number of hours any person may drive a taxi during any one day;

(f) refuse a licence or refuse renewal of a licence to drive a taxi to a person whose driving record or character or state of health makes that person unfit to operate a public conveyance. [S.224 (1) & (2)].

(iii) Transport Truck Business

Subject to The Public Service Vehicles Act and The Highway Traffic Act, a council may pass by-laws licensing, regulating and controlling the business of operating trucks propelled by mechanical power for transporting materials or doing work for gain either wholly within or partly within and partly without the boundaries of the municipality. [S.225 (1)].

(iv) Amusements	The council may pass by-laws licensing and regulating all places of amusement, entertainment or athletic contests of every kind and description, and may by by-law prohibit amusements, entertainment or athletic contests as considered necessary in the public interest and may provide for penalties for breach of any by-law. In particular, the council may pass by-laws to control and regulate or may appoint a board or commission to control and regulate, sparring exhibitions, boxing matches and wrestling matches, and may prohibit such exhibitions or matches without the written authority of the council or the board or commission. [S.228 (1) & (2)].
(v) Hotels	The council may by by-law make provision for the licensing, control and regulation of any public hotel or other place of public accommodation and may provide for the imposition of penalties with respect to breaches of any such by-law. [S.230].
(vi) Ambulances	The council may license and regulate or may regulate without licensing all ambulances and ambulance services operating

either wholly within or partly within and partly without the municipality for the use of the public. [S.165].

(vii) Qualifications and Fees

The power to license a business or industry includes the power to specify the qualifications of the persons carrying on the business or industry and the conditions upon which such licences shall be granted. [S.214 (6)]. No municipality or municipal offical may issue a licence to anyone

(a) as owner of a motor vehicle, chauffeur, dealer in motor vehicles or keeper of a garage, or

(b) as auctioneer, or

(c) as hawker or pedlar, or

(d) as owner, proprietor, lessee, manager, agent or person in charge of a menagerie, circus, wild beast show, trained animal show or similar show, or

(e) as owner proprietor, lesse or manager of a theatre, moving picture theatre, opera house, concert hall, dance hall, assembly room or other place of public entertainment or film exchange, or

(f) as itinerant exhibitor of moving pictures, moving picture operator, or operator's apprentice, or to any person required by law to obtain a provincial licence until the applicant has first produced the proper provincial licence. [S.218].

A licence fee may be in the nature of a reasonable tax for the privilege conferred by the licence or for the purpose of raising revenue and may be computed in any manner accepted by the council. [S.214 (3)].

In fixing a licence fee the council is required, where applicable, to have regard to the business tax payable by similar businesses in the municipality. [S.214 (4)].

Further, in establishing licence fees the council may charge a greater licence fee to a person who does not maintain a place of business within the municipality or reside in the municipality or both. [S.214 (5)].

With regard to a transport truck business, the council may establish the amount of the licence fee to be charged by reference to the number of vehicles used in the carrying on of the business or by such other means as seems expedient to the council. [S.225 (2)].

(viii) Refusal to Issue Licence

The council may delegate to a municipal officer on such terms and conditions as the council by by-law may determine the power to refuse to grant a licence if in his opinion there are just and reasonable grounds for the refusal of the application, subject to the right of the applicant to appeal the refusal to the council. [S.215 (1)].

(ix) Revocation of Licence

The council may delegate to a municipal officer on such terms and conditions as the council by by-law may determine the power to revoke a licence if in his opinion there are just and reasonable grounds for the revocation of the licence, subject to the right of the applicant to appeal the revocation to the council. [S.215 (1)].

The council may delegate to the medical health officer the power t revoke the licence of any person who sells food or drink for human consumption within the municipality but who neglects or refuses to comply with the rules, orders or regulations of the Minister of Health or the by-laws of the municipality relevant to such business. [S.215 (2)].

B. Trades and Occupations

(i)	General Licensing Provision	The council may pass by-laws for the control and regulation of trades and occupations and, in particular, may pass by-laws;
(ii)	Plumbers	(a) regulating and licensing plumbers and providing for inquiry into their qualifications and establishing a board for the examination of journeyman plumbers master plumbers, foremen, overseers or managers using the tools of the trade and desiring to engage in the work of plumbing within the municipality and fixing the fees for such examinations and authorizing the examining board to grant or refuse certificates of qualification;
(iii)	Electricians	(b) similar provisions are made for electrical workers;
(iv)	Gas Fitters	(c) similar provisions are made for gas fitters;
(v)	Plasterers	(d) similar provisions are made for plasterers;
(vi)	Building Contractors	(e) licensing contractors who enter into contracts for the erection, alteration, or repair of buildings, or structures, the installation of heating plants,

plumbing or other fixtures or the performance of other similar work in the municipality, classifying such contractors, prescribing a schedule of licence fees to be paid by such contractors, which may vary as between the different classifications, and requiring such contractors to pay the prescribed fee as a condition of commencing to carry out any such control. [S.222].

(vii) Salesman

The council may pass by-laws licensing and regulating salesmen and the sale of goods of all kinds and description and may provide for the imposition of penalties with respect to breaches of such by-laws. [S.229].

(viii) Scavengers

The council may pass by-laws licensing and regulating scavenger and fixing a schedule of rates to be charged by scavengers. [S.193].

(ix) Revocation of Licence

Apparently, as in section 215 (1), above.

40. The Naturopathy Act

(i) Naturopathy Appraisal Board

The Act provides for the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor i Council of a Naturopathy Appraisa Board, which is required to establish:

(a) a list of schools and college

graduation from which would, in the opinion of the Board, qualify a person to practise naturopathy, and

(b) a list containing the name of each person who by submitting credentials has satisfied the Board that he is a graduate of an accredited school or college listed by the Board, and that he has not been suspended or expelled from any naturopathic association or organization. [S.14 (1), (2) & (4)].

(ii) Right to Practise

Persons listed by the Board may practise naturopathy in the Province. [S.14 (5)].

(iii) Revocation of Right to Practise

If the Discipline Committee (which consists of the Deputy Minister, the chairman of the Naturopathy Appraisal Board, a member appointed annually by the Alberta Association of Naturopathic Practitioners and a member appointed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council), when the naturopath has appeared before it, is unanimously agreed that he has been guilty of conduct inimical to the best interests of the public or the practise of naturopathy, it may take such action as it deems necessary to protect the public and may reprimand the naturopath or suspend or cancel his right to practise [S.25 (3)]. The naturopath is entitled to at least two weeks' notice of the hearing [S.25 (2)]; and the Discipline Committee may take evidence under oath. [S.25 (4)].

(iv) Appeal

A naturopath who has had his right to practise in the Province suspended or cancelled, has 14 days within which to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal [S.25 (5)]. The judge may make such order, including an order as to costs, as the justice of the case requires, and every such order is final and binding upon the naturopath and the discipline committee [S.25 (7)].

41. The Noxious Weeds Act

(i) Permit Required

No person other than a farmer processing seed to be used on his own farm may operate, control or manage a seed cleaner unless he has obtained a permit to do so from an issuing authority [S.26 (2)].

(ii)	Issuing Authorities	(a) In areas other than municipal districts or improvement districts which have an agricultural service board or counties which have an agricultural committee, the issuing authority is the Field Crops Commissioner or some person duly authorised by him to act on his behalf. [S.26 (3) & (4)]. (b) In appropriate circumstances, the issuing authority is an agricultural service board or an agricultural committee (or its agricultural fieldman acting on its behalf).[S.26 (5)]. A permit thus issued is authority for operation, control and management of the seed cleaner only within the municipal district, improvement district, or county, as the case may be. [S.26 (5)].
(iii)	Qualifications	The issuing authority must be satisfied that the seed cleaner and the seed cleaning plant to be used are of suitable type and construction, and that the applicant is a fit and proper person to receive a permit. [S.26 (6)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Permit	No specific provision. The general tenor indicates a discretion in the issuing authority.

(v)	Revocation of Permit	A permit may be cancelled or suspended by the issuing authority, if it is satisfied that: (a) the grain or seed is not being properly cleaned, on the evidence of samples taken or by other means, or (b) weed seeds are being dealt with by the permit holder or his employees or agents in such a manner as to be (i) dangerous to crops, or (ii) a menace to the productivity of land in the area where the cleaning is being done. [S.26 (8)].

42. The Nursing Aides Act

(i)	Certificate and Licence	The statute and the regulations provide for the issue of a Certificate as a Nursing Aide and of an annual licence. [SS.2, 4, 5 & 6; Alta. Reg. 2/69]. NOTE: there is no penalty for practising without a certificate or licence.
(ii)	Issuing Authorities	The governing body is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Director of the Division of Medical Services of the Department of Public Health, the Director of Public Health Nursing of the Division of Local Health Services of the Department of Public Health

the Director of Vocational Training of the Department of Education, and three other members representing the Associated Hospitals of Alberta, the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses, and the Licensed Nursing Aides, respectively. [S.4].

Certificates are issued by the Director of Nursing Aide Education [S.8]. Licences are issued by the Registrar-Consultant. [S.8; Alta. Reg. 2/69].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

To be eligible for a Certificate as a Nursing Aide a student must have attended the prescribed course at an approved school in the Province of Alberta and have passed the Provincial Licensing Examination. [Alta. Reg. 2/69].

To be eligible for a licence an applicant must either

(a) Have successfully completed the prescribed course of studies and experience in an Alberta approved school; or

(b) Hold a certificate of qualification issued from an approved school and have registered the certificate of qualification with the Registrar-Consultant; or

(c) Have completed such supplementary course of study and/or examinations as may have been prescribed by the Director of Nursing Aide Education. [Alta. Reg. 2/69].

The fee for a certificate is $2; and the annual licence fee is $1. [Alta. Reg. 2/69].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Certificate or Licence

The statute provides that the Director of Nursing Aide Education shall issue certificates to those passing the required examinations. [S.8 (1)].

The regulations provide that the Registrar-Consultant may issue a licence. [Alta. Reg. 2/69].

(v) Revocation of Licence

The licence of any nursing aide whose fees are 60 days in arrears shall be suspended. [Alta. Reg. 2/69]. The statute confers upon the Advisory Council the power to suspend or cancel certificates in accordance with the regulations. [S.5].

(vi) Procedure

The Advisory Council is empowered to appoint an Investigation Committee composed of not fewer than two of its members.

If the preliminary enquiries of the Committee show that there may be cause for suspending or cancelling a licence, it must give notice to the licensee that it intends to hold a hearing and specify in general terms the matter to be investigated.

If the licensee fails to attend, the committee may proceed in her absence. The licensee may be represented by Counsel.

The Committee submits its report and recommendations to the Advisory Council. [Alta. Reg. 2/69].

43. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act

(i)	Licence Required	Every firm, corporation, partnership or person who carries on the business of a pharmacy is required to take out a pharmacy licence for the purpose. [S.31c (1)].
(ii)	Licensing Authority	The Registrar. [S.31c (2)].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	An applicant for a pharmacy licence must (a) file with the registrar an application in the form prescribed by the council, giving such information as the council requires; (b) furnish to the registrar satisfactory evidence that the pharmacy is under the *bona fide* management and immediate personal

		supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist; (c) if so required, satisfy the council that he has adequate and suitable stock and dispensing equipment and an adequate and suitable pharmaceutical reference library and that with respect to general cleanliness and sanitation and otherwise the premises, stock and dispensing equipment are suitable for the compounding, dispensing and sale of drugs and medicines; and (d) comply with any relevant provisions of the by-laws. [S.31c (2)]. The licence fee may not exceed $25 [S.31c (2)]; and licences are renewable annually. [S.31c (4)].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Licence	A duly qualified applicant is entitled to receive a pharmacy licence from the registrar. [S.31c (2)].
(v)	Transfer of Licence	Not transferable. [S.31c (7) & (8)]
(vi)	Revocation of Licence	No provision.

44. The Prearranged Funeral Services Act

(i) Licence Required

No person unless licensed for that purpose may

(a) undertake to provide or make provision for another's funeral services under a prearranged funeral plan, or

(b) solicit another person to ente into a prearranged funeral plan with him or with any person who would provide the funeral services under any such plan. [S.3].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The Chairman of the Alberta Securities Commission. [S.3].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

The Chairman of the Securities Commission must be satisfied

(a) that an applicant for a licence is a reputable person, and

(b) that the necessary agreements have been made with a trust company or the Public Trustee, as required by the Act, for the investments and disposal of any moneys to be received under the prearranged funeral plans proposed to be entered into by the applicant. [S.4 (2)].

The chairman may require any applicant to furnish a surety company bond in such amount and under such terms and conditions as the chairman may prescribe. [Alta. Reg. 172/61].

The following fees are payable:

(a) by a person operating as a licensee, who does not own or operate a funeral home, in each year $100

(b) by a licensee who owns or operates a funeral home and engages the services of a salesman or salesmen to sell prearranged funeral service plans, in each year .... $ 50

(c) by a licensee who owns or operates a funeral home or chapel, but does not engage the services of a salesman to sell plans, does not pay commission on the sale of plans, deposits with the trustee one hundred per cent of the moneys received from the plans sold, in each year .... $ 5

(d) by a person for a licence as a salesman .... $ 20

(e) by a person for renewal of licence as a salesman .... $10 [Alta. Reg. 172/61].

Licences are renewable annually. [Alta. Reg. 172/61].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Chairman of the Securities Commission apparently has a complete discretion. [S.4 (2)].

(v) Revocation of Licence

The Act provides that a licence remains valid during the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. [S.4 (3)].

More particularly, the Act provides that the Chairman of the Securities Commission may suspend or cancel any licence where in his opinion such action is in the public interest. [S.12 (1)].

45. The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

(i) Licences Required

No person may engage in the business of a private investigator for hire or reward without a private investigation agency licence. [S.4 (1)].

No person may act as a private investigator for a person who is engaged in the business of a private investigator without a private investigator licence. [S.4 (2)].

No person may engage in the business of providing security guard service for hire or reward without a security guard agency licence. [S.5 (1)].

No person may act as a security guard for a person who is in the business of providing security guard service without a security guard licence. [S.5 (2)].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The Administrator - i.e., the employee in the Department of the Attorney General designated by the Attorney General as the Administrator of the Act. [SS.2, 6 & 8].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

An applicant for a licence must be

(a) At least 21 years of age,

(b) A Canadian Citizen or British Subject. [Alta. Reg. 568/65].

An applicant must either (a) have been residing in or carrying on business in the Province for 6 months immediately preceding the date of application, or (b) be a resident of the Province at the date of application and the holder of a subsisting licence in another province of a type similar to the one applied for. [S.8 (2)].

A licence may not be issued until there has been deposited with the Administrator a security bond, in the penal sum of $5,000, for faithful, honest and lawful performance by that person of the business or employment in respect of which the licence is to be held. [S.7; Alta. Reg. 568/65].

The fees payable are:

(a) Private Investigation Agency Licence $50

(b) Security Guard Agency Licence $50

(c) Private Investigator's Licence $10

(d) Security Guard's Licence .. $10 [Alta. Reg. 444/66].

Licences are renewable annually. [S.9 (1)].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Administrator may refuse to issue a licence where in his opinion that action is in the public interest. [S.8 (1)].

Applicants who have a conviction registered against them under the Criminal Code, or any conviction other than a minor offence under any Statute, will not be granted a licence, if the offence is such that the conviction reflects upon the applicant's character. Minor offences under specific Provincial Statutes will not necessarily be a bar to granting a licence, but the decision of the Administrator in this regard is final. [Alta. Reg. 568/65].

Where the Administrator refuses to grant a licence or renewal of a licence, he shall, upon the request of the person whose licence or right to a licence is affected, give written reasons for his decision. [Alta. Reg. 568/65]

(v) Revocation of Licence

The Administrator, in his discretion, may suspend or cancel a licence when the licensee, or one of the partners or directors of the licensee

(a) is convicted of an indictable offence or an offence punishable by imprisonment for two or more years;

(b) is convicted of a contraventi of the Act or regulations;

(c) fails to pay a judgement against himself for damages sustained by reason of an act or omission of his or of an employee of his done or occurring in or in connection with the business or employment in respect of which the licence is held;

(d) has made an untrue statement

  (i) in his application for a licence, or

  (ii) in a return made or information produced to the Administrator;

(e) neglects or refuses to make a return or to produce to the Administrator any information required pursuant to the Act or regulations; or

(f) is not in the opinion of the Administrator a fit and proper person to hold a licence. [S.10].

(vi) Appeal	A person who is refused a licence, or whose licence is suspended or cancelled, has 30 days within which to appeal to an Appeal Board [S.11], consisting of a District Court Judge, a commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and a member of the city or town council designated by the mayor in the city or town where the appellant has or proposes to have his principal office. [Alta. Reg. 568/65]. The appellant may be represented by counsel, and all evidence is recorded. [Alta. Reg. 568/65].

46. The Psychiatric Nursing Training Act

(i) Certificates	The statute provides for the issue of Certificates in Psychiatric Nursing or in Mental Deficiency Nursing. [S.4]. NOTE: there is no penalty for practising without a certificate.
(ii) Certifying Authority	The Advisory Committee. [S.4; Alta. Reg. 229/67]. The Committee consists of (a) the Director of Mental Health, (b) the Assistant Director of Mental Health, (c) the Medical Superintendents and Directors of Nurses of (i) the Alberta Hospital, Edmonton,

(ii) the Alberta Hospital, Ponoka, and

(iii) the Alberta School Hospital, Red Deer,

(d) a representative appointed by the Alberta Psychiatric Nurses' Association,

(e) a representative appointed by the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses,

(f) a representative appointed by the Alberta Hospital Association, and

(g) a representative appointed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. [S.3 (1)].

(iii) Qualifications

A certificate may be issued only where the committee is satisfied that the applicant

(a) is qualified to receive the certificate by reason of either

(i) having taken the required courses of study and passed the examinations, or

(ii) having obtained equivalent training outside the Province, or

(iii) being otherwise qualified under the regulations. [S.4(2)]

(iv) Refusal of Certificate

The Committee may refuse to issue a certificate where it is satisfied

that the applicant
(a) has ceased to be registered or certified as a psychiatric nurse or mental deficiency nurse as a result of disciplinary action taken pursuant to this Act, The Psychiatric Nurses Training Act or any similar enactment of any jurisdiction outside Alberta, or
(b) is not a fit person to receive the certificate. [S.4 (3)].

(v) Revocation of Certificate

Where, after an inquiry, the committee is satisfied that there is a good and adequate cause for so doing, it may order the cancellation of a certificate. [S.5 (1)].

(vi) Appeal

A person whose certificate is cancelled has 30 days within which to appeal to a Judge of the Supreme Court; the judge may extend the time for appeal. [S.5 (2)]. The Judge may either confirm or reverse the order. [S.5 (3)].

47. The Psychologists Act

(i) Registration

Registration as a certified psychologist is a prerequisite for practice. [SS.10, 23].

(ii) Governing Body

The right to practice is under the control of the Council of the Psychologists Association of Alberta. [S.10].

For this purpose the Council has the power, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to make rules providing for registration, fees, and discipline [S.12].

(iii) Qualifications

A person is entitled to registration who

(a) produces a certificate relating to educational qualifications from the Co-ordinating Council,

(b) has shown himself, to the satisfaction of the council, to be of good character and reputation

(c) satisfies the Registrar that he is not under suspension or prohibition to practise as a psychologist anywhere in Canada or elsewhere, and

(d) pays the prescribed registration fee. [S.16 (1)].

The evaluation of the academic qualifications of, and the examination of, applicants for registration as certified psychologists is under the control of the Co-ordinating Council. [S.13 (1)].

Briefly, the academic qualification required is a master's degree in psychology given at any time by an

		Alberta provincial university or a degree taken elsewhere which is its equivalent in psychological content. [S.14 (1)].
(iv)	Fees	The fee for application for registration is $30. [Alta. Reg. 118/68]; it may not exceed $50. [S.12] The fee for renewal of registration is $15 [Alta. Reg. 118/68; it may not exceed $100. [S.12]. Registration is renewable annually [S.18].
(v)	Refusal of Registration	A qualified person is entitled to registration. [S.16 (1)].
(vi)	Cancellation of Registration	The Council may, by order, suspend or cancel the registration of a certified psychologist for unprofessional conduct or incompetency. [S.20 (1)].
(vii)	Procedure	The person concerned must be given notice of the complaint against him and an opportunity to be heard by the Council. [S.20 (2)] Evidence is given on oath, and taken down in shorthand by a stenographer. [S.20 (2) & (3)].
(viii)	Appeal	A psychologist whose registration has been suspended or cancelled has 30 days within which to appeal to the Supreme Court. [S.21 (1)].

On appeal the court may

(a) quash or confirm the finding of guilt;

(b) quash or confirm the punishment imposed or order a different punishment;

(c) give such directions as to the costs of the appeal as seem just. [S.21 (4)].

48. The Public Health Act

A. General Provision

The Provincial Board of Health may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make and issue orders, rules and regulations in respect of

(a) the licensing of midwives;

(b) the licensing of undertakers and embalmers;

(c) the licensing and registering of meat examiners and meat inspectors; and

(d) the licensing of hypnotists. [S.7].

B. Embalmers

(i) Licence Required

No person may practise embalming in the Province without holding a licence to do so. [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The Provincial Board of Health. [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

No person may be granted a licence unless

(a) he is at least 21 years of age;

(b) he is of good moral character;

(c) he has had at least 2 years' practical experience in embalming;

(d) he satisfies the Board by examination that he possesses the necessary qualifications to practise embalming; and

(e) he pays the application fee of $10. [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div.28]

A person holding a licence issued by State authority in any other province or country maintaining a system and standard of examination for a licence which in the judgment of the Board is substantially equivalent to that required in this Province may, in the discretion of the Board, be granted a licence without examination upon payment of an application fee of $15 and proof of good moral character. [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28]. Licences are renewable annually; the renewal fee is $5 [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28].

(v) Revocation of Licence

The Board may revoke or refuse to grant or renew a licence upon proof satisfactory to it of the violation of the rules or regulations of the Board concerning the care, custody or disposition of dead human bodies, or the disinfection of premises where contagion exists, or from want of moral character or capacity, or for any other reason which the Board in its discretion deems sufficient.
[Alta. Reg. 572/57, Div. 28].

C. Public Health Inspectors

(i) Certificate Required

The regulations provide that no person may be appointed to a position or act as a Public Health Inspector under The Public Health Act or the Heath Unit Act unless he is the holder of the Certificat in Public Health Inspection (Canada) or its predecessor the Certificate in Sanitary Inspection (Canada) or an equivalent certificate issued by a competent health authority which is acceptable to the Provincial Board of Health. [Alta. Reg. 620/65].

49. The Public Service Vehicles Act

A. Public Service Vehicle Certificate

(i) Certificate Required

No person by himself or by an agent or employee may operate a public service or commercial vehicle unless he holds a certificate or permit to do so. [S.3 (1)].

No person other than the holder of a public service vehicle certificate may by advertising or otherwise solicit the transportation of passengers, livestock, liquids, goods, merchandise, sand, gravel or other material. [S.3 (3)].

No person other than the holder of a public service vehicle certificate may operate a travel bureau or any other place for the sale of tickets or for soliciting or advertising the sale of tickets for the transportation of persons on highways outside a city, town or village, except under the authority of a special certificate. [S.3 (5)].

(ii) Certifying Authority

The Highway Traffic Board. [S.3] - consists of not more than five members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. [S.4 (1)].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

No certificate for a public service vehicle may be issued unless the applicant has filed with the Board

(a) evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has complied with the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act, and

(b) such of the following insurance policies as may be required by the Board:

(i) a motor vehicle liability policy to provide for any loss or damage to the person or property of passengers;

(ii) a motor vehicle liability policy to provide for loss or damage arising from bodily injury to persons other than passengers;

(iii) A policy of inland transportation insurance against loss of or damage to goods in transit or custody;

(iv) a motor vehicle liability policy to provide for other loss or damage to goods;

(v) A policy of guarantee insurance covering

(A) the payment to the consignor of sums collected by the transporter on behalf of the consignor,

(B) the payment of fees or charges under the Act, and

(C) the faithful performance of conditions contained or referred to in the certificate. [S.20 (1)].

The fees are set out in the regulations. Certificates are renewable annually. [S.29].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Certificate

The Board apparently has a complete discretion [S.22 (1)]. It may make any inquiry or hold a public hearing in order to reach its decision. [S.21]. A decision or order of the Board, whether made after or without a public hearing, is final. [S.25 (1)].

(v) Transfer of Certificate

No certificate or permit or right or privilege thereunder may be capitalized, sold, assigned, leased or transferred without the prior written approval of the Board. [S.30 (1)].

Where the holder of a public service vehicle certificate sells, transfers or assigns his business rights and assets, he may with the approval of the Board endorsed on the certificate, transfer the certificate to the purchaser. [S.30 (2)].

(vi) Revocation of Certificate

The Board may for cause suspend a certificate, and after giving at least 10 days' notice to the holder so that he has an opportunity to be heard may revoke, alter or amend the certificate.

If in the opinion of the Board the holder of a public service vehicle certificate has not given convenient, efficient and sufficient service, the Board shall allow him reasonable time, being not less than 10 days, to provide such service before

(a) cancelling or revoking his certificate, or

(b) granting a certificate to some other owner for the operation of the same route. [S.26 (2)].

Where the Board is satisfied that the person to whom a certificate, permit or other authority has been issued pursuant to this Act, has either by himself or his agent or employee, contravened this Act, The Highway Traffic Act, The Fuel Oil Tax Act, 1968, The Fuel Oil Licensing Act, or the Criminal Code, or the regulations under any of those Acts, the Board, in its discretion, may suspend the certificate, permit or other

	authority, either for a specified period or indefinitely, or revoke it. [S.26 (3)]. A certificate may be suspended or revoked by the Board for non-payment of any fee or charge. [S.47].
B. Livery Licence	
(i) Licence Required	No person may carry on the business of a liveryman without a licence. [S.70 (1)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Highway Traffic Board. [S.70 (1)].
(iii) Qualifications	The Board may not issue a liverman's licence until the applicant (a) obtains insurance covering all vehicles that he proposes to use in his business, of such amount and covering such risks as the Board may prescribe, (b) obtains an endorsement on his application signed (i) by the chief police officer of the city in which the applicant proposes to carry on business, or (ii) by an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in any other case, to the effect that the issue of the licence is not objected to, (c) pays the fees prescribed by the Board, and

(d) complies with any other conditions that may be prescribed by the Board. [S.70 (2)].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

The Board appears to have a complete discretion. [S.71 (1)]. The Board's decision, whether it is made after or without a public hearing, is final. [S.71 (2)].

(v) Revocation of Licence

The Board may suspend a licence for such time as it considers just or cancel a licence if a liveryman fails to keep his vehicles insured as prescribed by the Board or to comply with any other condition prescribed by the Board. [S.72].

50. The Alberta Racing Commission Act

(i) General Licensing Powers

The Alberta Racing Commission is empowered

(1) to licence persons to operate race tracks at which horse racing in any of its forms is carried on;

(2) to license owners, trainers, drivers, jockeys, apprentice jockeys, grooms, jockeys' agents, jockeys' valets, exercise boys, tradesmen and such other persons in or about race tracks at which horse racing in any of its forms is carried on, as the Commission deems expedient;

(3) to fix and collect fees or other charges for licences, prescribe the form thereof and the conditions under which they may be issued;

(4) to refuse to grant any licence or to suspend or revoke any licence for conduct that the Commission considers to be contrary to the public interest. [S.9 (1)].

(ii) Appeal Provision

A person who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Commission refusing to grant a licence, or suspending or revoking a licence, may request a hearing and review by the Commission, and after the hearing and review the Commission may vary, revoke or confirm the decision. [S.9 (2)].

51. The Radiological Technicians Act

A. Medical Radiological Technicians

(i) Governing Body

The statute provides for the establishment of a Medical Radiological Technicians Board, consisting of five members appointed by the designated Minister, two of whom must be members of the Canadian Society of Radiological Technicians (Alberta Division), and a further two of whom must be members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta who are certified in the medical specialty of radiology. [S.3 (1)].

(ii) *Regulatory Powers*

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council The Board may make regulations, *inter alia*,

(a) providing for the registration of medical radiological technicians including the fees payable for registration not exceeding $25 for each person registered;

(b) prescribing the qualifications of persons to be registered and the proofs to be furnished as to technical qualifications, experience, education and good character;

(c) prescribing the discipline and control of registered medical radiological technicians, including the adoption and enforcement of any reasonable rules of conduct;

(d) providing for the investigation of any complaint that a registered medical radiological technician has been guilty of misconduct or displayed such incompetence as to render it desirable in the public interest that his registration should be cancelled or suspended;

(e) providing for the cancellation or suspension of the registration of any person found by the Board to be guilty of misconduct or to have been incompetent;

(f) defining "misconduct" for the purpose of this section and the regulations. [S.4 (1)].

(iii) Regulations — No regulations have been filed.

B. Industrial Radiological Technicians

(i) Licence Required — No person may act as an Industrial Radiological Technician unless he is licensed to do so. [S.8; Alta. Reg. 51/70].

(ii) Licensing Authority — The Industrial Radiological Technicians' Board. [Alta. Reg. 51/70]. This Board, appointed by the Minister of Health, consists of two persons certified in Radiological Protection, two persons who are Certified Senior Industrial Radiographers, and one person who is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta. [Alta. Reg. 51/70].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees — No person is eligible for a licence unless he

(a) is 21 years of age or older;

(b) has at least one year of full-time experience as an Industrial Radiographer;

(c) has passed the examination for Junior or Senior Industrial Radiographer and has been issued a certificate to that effect;

(d) has worked for at least three months since such certificate under the direct control of a Senior Industrial Radiographer who can confirm his suitability to be licensed;

(e) is free of any disability which would, in the opinion of the Board, be detrimental to or be affected by his work as an Industrial Radiological Technician; and

(f) pays the licence fee of $25. [Alta. Reg. 51/70]

Licences are renewable annually. [Alta. Reg. 51/70].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence

No provision.

(v) Revocation of Licence

The statute provides that a licence may be suspended or cancelled for failure to comply with the Act or the regulations or with any reasonable safety measures. [S.10]

The regulations provide:

(a) the Board may at any time direct the Registrar to suspend any licence issued under these regulations pending the investigation of any circumstances relating to an incident or accident involving radioactive materials or radiation equipment; and

(b) the Board may only cancel a licence after a proper inquiry carried out in the presence of the licensee. [Alta. Reg. 51/70].

52. The Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act

(i) Licences Required

No person shall

(a) trade in real estate unless he is licensed as an agent or as a salesman of a licensed agent;

(b) act as an official of or on behalf of a partnership or corporation in connection with a trade in real estate by the partnership or corporation, unless he or the partnership or corporation is licensed as an agent; or

(c) act as a salesman of or on behalf of a partnership or corporation in connection with a trade in real estate by the partnership or corporation unless

- (i) he is licensed as a salesman of the partnership or corporation, and
- (ii) the partnership or corporation is licensed as an agent. [S.3 (1)].

(ii) Licensing Authority

The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. [S.6 (1); Alta. Reg. 25/59].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

A bond ($5,000 for an agent; $1,000 for a salesman) must be filed with the Superintendent. [S.7 (2); Alta. Reg. 40/57].

Where an application is made by a firm, partnership or corporation, an individual is designated as its or their representative. [S.5 (2)].

Every applicant for a licence as a salesman or an agent must

(a) have attained 21 years of age;

(b) satisfy the Superintendent that he can read, write, has a good working knowledge of the English language, and has such educational qualifications as the Superintendent may from time to time designate;

(c) maintain a permanent place of abode in the Province and have been resident for a period of not less than 3 months prior to his application; (a corporation must maintain a permanent office in the Province: S.6 (3));

(d) be of good character and trustworthy; and

(e) pass the prescribed examination. [Alta. Reg. 25/59].

Any person who applies for an agent's licence to trade in an urban centre having a population of 15,000 or more must have been actively engaged as a licensed salesman for a period of not less than one year during the immediately preceding five-year period. [Alta. Reg. 348/66].

Licences are renewable annually. [S.6 (6)].

The fees payable are [Alta. Reg. 40/57]:

(a) For a real estate agent's licence -

(i) to trade in real estate anywhere in the Province except in cities and towns,.$4

(ii) to trade in real estate anywhere in the Province except in cities having a population of 5,000 or over .. $7

(iii) to trade in real estate anywhere in the Province .. $10

(b) For a real estate salesman's licence -

(i) to trade in real estate anywhere in the Province .. $4

(ii) for a second or subsequent licence to one individual if applied for

	within 12 months of termination of employment with a real estate agent .. $1
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	If the Superintendent, after due investigation made by him or his representative, is for any reason of the opinion that the applicant should not be granted a licence, he may refuse to issue the licence. [S.6 (2)].
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Superintendent may suspend or cancel a licence where in his opinion such action is in the public interest. [S.6 (4)].
(vi) Hearing	In deciding whether to grant or refuse an application for a licence as an agent or salesman, or to suspend or cancel an existing licence, or to reinstate a suspended licence, the Superintendent may, in a case where he deems it proper, nominate an Advisory Board of not less than 3 and not more than 5 persons (one of whom shall be the Superintendent or other person appointed by him, one of whom may be a licensed salesman, and the remainder of whom shall be licensed agents), before which Board a hearing may be had and a report made to the Superintendent, and in which case the Superintendent shall take the

report into consideration when making his decision. [S.6 (5)].

(vii) Appeal

A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Superintendent may appeal to the designated Minister, whose decision is final. [S.6 (8)].

In deciding an appeal, the Minister may in any case where he considers it proper appoint an Advisory Board (consisting of a chairman who shall not be the Superintendent or his representative or a person licensed under this Act, and not less than two and not more than four other persons who shall be persons licensed under this Act) before which a hearing shall be held. In such a case, the Minister is required to take the Advisory Board's report into consideration in deciding whether or not a licence should be granted, suspended, cancelled or reinstated. [S.6b].

53. The Sale of Chattels by Public Auction Act

(i) Licences Required

No person, unless he is the holder of an auction sales business licence or an auctioneer's licence, may

(a) carry on a business of holding

	sales by public auction of goods or chattels, (b) hold a sale by public auction of goods or chattels, (c) offer for sale by public auction any goods or chattels, (d) hold himself out as carrying on a business of holding sales by public auction of goods or chattels or (e) advertise a sale by public auction of goods or chattels. [S.4 (1)]. No person may conduct the bidding at a sale by public auction of goods or chattels unless he is the holder of an auctioneer's licence. [S.4 (2)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Industry and Tourism. [S.5 (1); Alta. Reg. 371/68].
(iii) Qualifications and Fees	Deposit of security or a bond is required. [S.6 (1)]. The fee for an auctioneer's licence is $20; the licence period is 2 years. [Alta. Reg. 371/68].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S.5 (1)].
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Minister may suspend or cancel a licence on being satisfied that the licensee has contravened any

of the provisions of the Act, or has been convicted of an offence under the Criminal Code punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more. [S.8].

54. The Securities Act, 1967

(i)	Registration Provisions	The statute provides for and requires the registration of brokers, investment dealers, broker dealers, sub-broker dealers, security issuers, underwriters, investment counsel, securities advisors, and of salesmen of registered brokers, investment dealers, broker dealers, and security issuers. [S.6 (1)].
(ii)	Registrar	The Director or any Deputy Director of the Commission. [S.7 (1)].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	The applicant must be suitable for registration and the proposed registration not objectionable. [S.7 (1)]. Delivery of a bond may be required. [S.7 (4)]. The fees payable are set out in the Appendix to this Part. Registration is renewable annually. [Alta. Reg. 255/67].

(iv) Refusal of Registration

The Director is required to grant registration where the applicant is suitable and the proposed registration is not objectionable. [S.7 (1)].

He may, however, refuse registration in certain circumstances where he is not satisfied as to the residence of the applicant. [S.14].

In any case, the Director may not refuse to grant or refuse to renew registration without giving the applicant an opportunity to be heard. [S.7 (2)].

But the Director may in his discretion restrict a registration by imposing terms and conditions thereon and, in particular, may restrict the registration to trades in certain securities or a certain class of securities. [S.7 (3)].

(v) Revocation of Registration

The Director, after giving the registrant an opportunity to be heard, shall suspend or cancel any registration where in his opinion such action is in the public interest; but where the granting of an opportunity to be heard would in his opinion be prejudicial to the public interest he may suspend any registration without giving the registrant the opportunity to be heard. In the latter case, he must notify the registrant of the suspension and of a hearing and review to be held before the Alberta Securities Commission within 15 days of the suspension (this will be a hearing and review pursuant to section 28) [S.8].

(vi) Hearing and Review — A person or company affected by a decision of the Director has 30 days within which to require a hearing and review by the Commission. [S.28].

(vii) Appeal — Any person or company affected by a decision of the Commission (other than a ruling as to "primary distribution") has 30 days within which to appeal to the Appellate Division. [S.29 (1)].

55. The Seed Dealers Act

(i) Licensing Power — The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make rules and regulations requiring seed dealers, or any specified class of seed dealers, to be licensed, and prescribing the conditions under which licences may be granted or refused, the fees payable in

		respect of such licences, and, where deemed expedient, different fees for different classes of licences. [S.3 (1)].
(ii)	Licence Required	No person may engage in business as a seed dealer or a seed dealer's agent either directly or indirectly in the Province unless he is the holder of a licence. [S.4 (1); Alta. Reg. 11/57].
(iii)	Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [SS. 3 & 4; Alta. Reg. 11/57].
(iv)	Qualifications and Fees	Deposit of security is required. [S.3; Alta. Reg. 11/57]. The minimum amount of the security is (a) for a seed dealer employing one or more servants, or that is a limited company .... $15,000 (b) for an agent of an unlicensed seed dealer .... $15,000 (c) for a seed dealer not employing servants or agents, or unlimited companies .... $5,000 [Alta. Reg. 192/58]. The licence fees are (a) for a seed dealer .... $10 (b) for a seed dealer's agent ..$2 [Alta. Reg. 11/57]. Licences are renewable annually. [S.4 (2); Alta. Reg. 11/57].

(v)	Refusal to Issue Licence	The statute provides that the Minister in his discretion may refuse any application for a licence. [S.5 (2)]. The regulations provide that the Minister in his discretion may refuse any application for renewal of a licence in any case where the applicant has made default in complying with the regulations or with any provision of any Act or regulation of the Province relating to seed, or is for the time being in default in payment of any sum payable by him to the Province pursuant to any such Act or regulation. [Alta. Reg. 11/57].
(vi)	Transfer of Licence	Licences are not transferable. [Alta. Reg. 11/57].
(vii)	Revocation of Licence	The Minister may in his discretion suspend or cancel any licence where the holder makes default in complying with any provision of any Act of the Province relating to seed or of any regulation made thereunder. [S.5 (2); Alta. Reg. 11/57].

56. The Social Workers Act

(i)	Governing Body	The right to practise as a registered Social Worker in Alberta is under the control of

the Council of the Alberta Association of Social Workers. [S.10].

(ii) Registration

Any person who assumes the title "Registered Social Worker" or the initials R.S.W." or in any manner represents that he is a registered social worker or in any way holds himself out to the public as a registered social worker when he is not is guilty of an offence. [S.18 (1)].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

An applicant must -

(a) produce a certificate issued by the Co-ordinating Council with respect to his educational qualifications (or be otherwise qualified for registration);

(b) show himself to the satisfaction of the council to be of good character and reputation;

(c) satisfy the registrar that he is not under suspension or prohibition to practise as a social worker in Canada or elsewhere; and

(d) pay the prescribed fee. [S.13 (1)].

The evaluation of the academic qualifications and the examinatio of applicants for registration ar under the control of the

	Co-ordinating Council. [S.11 (1)]. The academic requirements are either (1) a master's degree in social work from an educational institution approved by the Co-ordinating Council and attainment of the required standard in an examination (if any) set by the Co-ordinating Council; or (2) such practical experience in social work as is sufficient in the opinion of the council of the Association and attainment of the required standard in an examination (if any) set by the Co-ordinating Council. [S.12]. NOTE: until May, 1971, members in good standing of approved associations or organisations of social workers are, as such, qualified for registration. [S.12 (3)]. Registration is renewable annually. [S.13 (3)].
(iv) Refusal to Register	A duly qualified applicant is entitled to registration. [S.13 (1)]
(v) Discipline	The council is empowered to suspend or cancel a certificate of registration or to reprimand a registered social worker. [S.14 (1)].

(vi) Procedure	The accused person must have an opportunity to appear before council and to be heard in his own defence. Evidence is taken under oath and is recorded by a stenographer. [S.14 (2), (3), & (4)].
(vii) Appeal	Appeal lies within 30 days to the Supreme Court. On appeal the court may quash or confirm the finding of guilt, or quash or confirm the punishment imposed or order a different punishment, and give such discretions as to the costs of the appeal as seem just. [S.15].

57. The Stock Inspection Act

(i) Licence Required	Every butcher and every dealer in hides must have a licence in respect of each place at which he carries on business. [S.40 (1) & (3)].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The Minister of Agriculture. [S.40 (4)].
(iii) Fees	A fee of $2 is payable in respect of each licence. [S.40 (2)]. Licences are renewable annually. [S.40 (4)].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a complete discretion. [S.40 (4)].
(v) Transfer of Licence	No provision.

(vi) Revocation of Licence	No provision.

58. The Tradesmen's Qualification Act

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to prohibit any person from engaging in certain designated trades unless such person is the holder of a certificate of proficiency in respect of that trade. [S.2].

A. Auto Body Mechanics

(i) Certifying Authority	Chairman of the Board of Examiners [Alta. Reg. 159/57].
(ii) Qualifications and Fees	To be eligible for a Certificate of Proficiency an applicant must have had four years' experience in the trade and pass the prescribed examination. A Temporary Certificate of Proficiency may, at the discretion of the Department, be issued to a person subject to examination or to a person who has failed to pass an examination for a Certificate of Proficiency but has obtained not less than 2/3rds of the required pass mark. The fee for a Certificate of Proficiency or Temporary Certificate of Proficiency (in each case including the examination) is $10. [Alta. Reg. 148/57].

(iii) Refusal to Issue Certificate — There appears to be a discreti [Alta. Reg. 159/57].

(iv) Revocation of Certificate — The Department may revoke or suspend a certificate for caus (temporary certificates expire the pleasure of the Department The loaning or altering of a Certificate of Proficiency for purpose of evading or circumve any of the provisions of the Ac or regulations is good and sufficient cause for the suspen or cancellation of the certific at the discretion of the Depart [Alta. Reg. 148/57].

B. Other Designated Trades

Subject to minor differences, similar regulations have been made with regard to:

1.	Barbers	266/65; 538/65.
2.	Beauticians	447/59; 266/65.
3.	Bricklayers	301/68.
4.	Construction Electricians	354/58; 266/65.
5.	Elevator Constructors	28/69.
6.	Gasfitters	356/58.
7.	Heavy Duty Mechanics	355/58; 266/65.
8.	Motor Mechanics	153/57; 266/65
9.	Plumbers	154/57; 266/65; 376/66.
10.	Radio Technicians	157/57; 315/59; 266/65.
11.	Refrigeration Mechanics	158/57; 224/60; 266/65
12.	Sheet Metal Mechanics	288/62; 266/65; 377/66.
13.	Steamfitters	155/57; 266/65; 375/66.

59. The Trade Schools Regulation Act

A. Trade Schools

(i) Licence Required	No person may operate a trade school in the Province unless he holds a certificate or licence of registration. [S.3].
(ii) Licensing Authority	The designated Minister (the Minister of Industry and Development). [S.4; Alta. Reg. 276/61; 527/65].
(iii) Qualifications	The Minister must be satisfied (a) that the trade school is provided with competent instructors and sufficient equipment for the teaching of any specified trade or trades; and (b) that the applicant is furnishing, or is prepared to furnish, proper instruction in such trade or trades at reasonable rates. [S.6]. A guarantee bond, in such amount as the Minister determines, must be deposited with the Minister [Alta. Reg. 527/65].
(iv) Refusal to Issue Licence	The Minister appears to have a discretion. [S.6].
(v) Revocation of Licence	The Minister may cancel the registration if, as the result of an inspection of a trade school, or upon being otherwise

credibly informed, he is satisfied
(a) that the school is insufficiently provided with the means of instruction,
(b) that the charges made are unreasonable, or
(c) that any regulation is not being observed. [S.8 (1)].

The Minister may cancel the registration if, after such investigation as he considers necessary, he is satisfied
(a) that the school or a person representing the school has misrepresented the content of any course, or
(b) that the school or a person representing the school has misrepresented employment opportunities a student can expect following completion of a course; or
(c) that a course offered by the school does not offer instruction of any material value to students; or
(d) that inadequate instruction or instruction deficient in any material aspect is offered in any course.
[S.8 (1) & (2)].

Where the keeper of operator of a trade school defaults in the c performance of his contracts wit his students and the security i forfeited, the Minister may canc the registration of the school. [Alta. Reg. 527/65].

B. Sale of Courses

(i)	Certificate Required	No person may sell or offer for sale any course of instruction offered by a trade school unless he holds a certificate of approval. [Alta. Reg. 144/57].
(ii)	Certifying Authority	The Department of Industries and Labour. [Alta. Reg. 144/57].
(iii)	Qualifications and Fees	The trade school must be registe under the Act. A fee of $1 is payable for the certificate. Certificates may be renewed annually. [Alta. Reg. 144/57].
(iv)	Refusal to Issue Certificate	No provision.
(v)	Revocation of Certificate	The Minister may at any time in his absolute discretion suspend o cancel a certificate. [Alta. Reg. 144/57].

60. The Vegetable Sales (Alberta) Act

The Lieutenant Governor in Counci is empowered to make regulations requiring the registration and licensing of brokers, commissio agents, dealers and packers and of persons assembling vegetable and vegetable products, and prescribing fees for registrati and licensing. [S.3].

61. The Welding Act

(i) Certificate Required

No person may engage in the trad of welding who is not the holder of a valid certificate of proficiency [S.8 (1)].

The regulations provide for the issue of:

(a) Certificate of Proficiency, First Class,

(b) Certificate of Proficiency, Second Class,

(c) Temporary Certificate of Proficiency. [Alta. Reg. 619/620

(ii) Certifying Authority

The Chairman of the Board of Examiners. [Alta. Reg. 619/62].

(iii) Qualifications and Fees

The applicant must successfully complete the prescribed examination. The experience requireme for a First Class certificate is 36 months, and for a Second Clas certificate 24 months. A Temporary Certificate of Proficie may, at the discretion of the Department, be issued to a persor subject to examination, or to a person who has failed to pass an examination for a Certificat of Proficiency but has obtained not less than 2/3rds of the required pass mark.

The fee for a certificate is $10 [Alta. Reg. 619/62].

(iv) Refusal to Issue Certificate

There appears to be a discretion [Alta. Reg. 619/62].

(v) Revocation of Certificate

The Department may for cause suspend, either for a definite period or indefinitely, or cance a certificate.

A certificate may be cancelled if obtained through misrepresentation or fraud.

The loaning or altering of a certificate for the purpose of evading or circumventing any of the provisions of the Act or regulations is good and sufficien cause for the cancellation of the certificate at the discretion of the Department.

[Alta. Reg. 619/62].

62. The Wildlife Act

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations providing for the licensing of big game farms, game bird farms, pheasant shooting grounds, fu dealers, tanners, furriers, taxidermists, dog trainers, gu and outfitters, and providing the fees to be charged in resp of any licence. [S.11].

CERTIFICATES AND EXAMINATIONS

Qualifications for Certificates

Qualifications for certificates

64. No person shall hold or be granted a first class certificate or a second class certificate for underground mining unless

- (*a*) he is at least twenty-five years of age,
- (*b*) he has had
  - (i) five years' experience in underground coal mining including one year in work at the working face or its equivalent,
  - (ii) four years' experience in underground coal mining including one year in work at the working face or its equivalent and one year's experience in a machine, engineering or electrical engineering shop, or
  - (iii) if he holds a diploma or degree in scientific and mining training granted by an educational institution approved by the Board, three years' experience in underground coal mining including one year in work at the working face or its equivalent,

  and
- (*c*) he is the holder of
  - (i) a certificate from a recognized ambulance society,
  - (ii) a mine rescue certificate unless exempted by the Director, and
  - (iii) a miner's certificate.

[1955, c. 35, s. 64]

Qualificaions for 3rd class certificates

65. No person shall hold or be granted a third class certificate for underground mining unless

- (*a*) he is at least twenty-three years of age,
- (*b*) he has had
  - (i) three years' practical experience in an underground mine, or
  - (ii) if he holds a diploma or degree in scientific and mining training granted by an educational institution approved by the Board, two years' experience in an underground mine including one year in work at the working face or its equivalent,

  and
- (*c*) he is the holder of
  - (i) a certificate from a recognized ambulance society,
  - (ii) a mine rescue certificate unless exempted by the Director, and
  - (iii) a miner's certificate. [1955, c. 35, s. 65]

Qualifications for manager's certificate re strip mine

66. No person shall hold or be granted a manager's certificate for a strip mine unless

(*a*) he is at least twenty-five years of age,

(*b*) he has had

(i) at least two years' experience in strip mining operations including six months' experience as or under the supervision of a blaster, or

(ii) if he holds a diploma or degree in scientific and mining training granted by an educational institution approved by the Board, one year's experience in strip mine operations including six months as or under the supervision of a blaster,

and

(*c*) he is the holder of a certificate from a recognized ambulance society. [1955, c. 35, s. 66]

Qualifications for foreman's certificate

67. No person shall hold or be granted a foreman's certificate unless

(*a*) he is at least twenty-three years of age,

(*b*) he has had one year's experience in strip mining operations including six months as or under the supervision of a blaster, and

(*c*) he is the holder of a certificate from a recognized ambulance society. [1955, c. 35, s. 67]

Qualifications for blaster's certificate

68. No person shall hold or be granted a blaster's certificate unless

(*a*) he is at least twenty-one years of age,

(*b*) he has had six months' experience in blasting under the supervision of a blaster, and

(*c*) he is the holder of a certificate from a recognized ambulance society. [1955, c. 35, s. 68]

Qualifications for mine surveyor's certificate

69. No person shall hold or be granted a mine surveyor's certificate unless

(*a*) he

(i) has had two years' practical experience in surveying underground mines,

(ii) has had one year's practical experience in surveying underground mines and two years' practical experience in surveying with an Alberta land surveyor or a Dominion land surveyor,

(iii) holds a diploma or degree in scientific and mining training after at least two years' study in an educational institution approved by the Board, or

(iv) is an Alberta land surveyor or a Dominion land surveyor with three months' experience in mine surveying under a mine surveyor,

and

(*b*) he can

(i) make an accurate survey of the workings of an underground mine and connect the survey with a surface survey,

(ii) make accurate surveys and levellings, and

(iii) plot accurately surveys and levellings.

[1955, c. 35, s. 69]

Qualification for strip mine surveyor's certificate

69a. No person shall hold or be granted a strip mine surveyor's certificate unless

(*a*) he

(i) has had two years' practical experience in surveying strip mines, or

(ii) has had one year's practical experience in surveying strip mines and two years' practical experience in surveying with an Alberta land surveyor or a Dominion land surveyor, or

(iii) has had two years' study in engineering in an educational institution approved by the Board, or

(iv) is an Alberta land surveyor or a Dominion land surveyor,

and

(*b*) he can

(i) make an accurate survey of the workings of a strip mine,

(ii) make accurate surveys and levellings, and

(iii) plot accurately surveys and levellings.

Qualifications for first class mine electrician's certificate

70. No person shall hold or be granted a first class certificate as a mine electrician unless

(*a*) he is at least twenty-one years of age,

(*b*) he has had

(i) two years' electrical experience in a mine,

(ii) four years' practical electrical experience including six months' experience in a mine, or

(iii) if he holds a diploma or degree from a recognized electrical school approved by the Board, two years' practical electrical experience including six months' experience in a mine,

and

(*c*) he is the holder of a certificate from a recognized ambulance society. [1955, c. 35, s. 70]

Qualifications for second class mine elecrician's certificate

71. No person shall hold or be granted a second class certificate as a mine electrician unless

(*a*) he is at least twenty years of age,

(*b*) he has had

(i) at least one year's electrical experience in a mine,

(ii) two years' practical electrical experience including six months' experience in a mine, or

(iii) if he holds a diploma or degree from a recognized school approved by the Board, one year's practical electrical experience including six months' experience in a mine,

and

(*c*) he is the holder of a certificate from a recognized ambulance society. [1955, c. 35, s. 71]

Qualifications for miner's certificate

72. No person shall hold or be granted a miner's certificate or a provisional miner's certificate unless

(*a*) he is at least eighteen years of age, (*b*) he has had one year's experience in an underground mine inluding six months' experience at a working face, and

(*c*) he has sufficient knowledge of the English language to give and understand working directions and warnings. [1955, c. 35, s. 72]

73. No person shall hold or be granted a miner's permit unless

Qualifications for miner's permit

(*a*) he is at least seventeen years of age,

(*b*) he has sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand working directions and warnings, and

(*c*) he has had sufficient underground experience in a mine to be capable, in the opinion of the district inspector, of being employed at the working face under the supervision of the holder of a miner's certificate, or he is to be employed at a working face designated by the mine manager as a training place and approved for that purpose by the Director. [1955, c. 35, s. 73]

Examinations

74. (1) Except in the case of a miner's certificate or a miner's permit, no person shall be granted a certificate until he has passed a written examination to show that he is a fit and proper person to hold the certificate.

Examination for certificate

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) but subject to the approval of the Board, the holder of a first class certificate for underground mines may within one year of his examination for the first class certificate apply for the issue to him, without examination, of a certificate of a manager for strip mines. [1955, c. 35, s. 74]

75. No person shall apply for an examination for a certificate unless he has, or can within one year obtain, the qualifications prescribed by this Part for the certificate that he is a candidate for. [1955, c. 35, s. 75]

Qualifications before examination

76. (1) A person desiring to write an examination for a certificate shall make application to the Director at least one month before the examination is to be held.

Application for examination

(2) The application shall be accompanied by

(*a*) evidence that the candidate has the qualifications for the certificate or can acquire the qualifications within one year, and

(*b*) evidence of his experience, sobriety and general good conduct in and about mines. [1955, c. 35, s. 76]

Medical certificate

77. A person applying for a miner's certificate or a miner's permit shall present a medical practitioner's certificate in a form satisfactory to the Workmen's Compensation Board and certifying that the applicant is physically fit to perform the duties of a miner. [1955, c. 35, s. 77]

Issue of Certificates

Issue of certificate

78. (1) Upon receiving

(*a*) a report from the Board that upon examination it has found the applicant to be a fit and proper person to hold the certificate,

(*b*) proof that the candidate holds any qualifications that he was lacking at the time of the examination, and

(*c*) the fee prescribed for the certificate,

the Director shall issue to the applicant the certificate applied for.

(2) The certificate shall not issue unless the examination referred to in clause (*a*) of subsection (1) was held within the last three years. [1955, c. 35, s. 78]

Issue of certificate without examination

79. Where there is a reciprocal arrangement the Director may issue a certificate, without a written examination, to an applicant who

(*a*) is a holder of a certificate granted in another Province of Canada or another jurisdiction in the Commonwealth of Nations that the Board deems equivalent to the certificate applied for, having consideration for the standard of training and examination required in the other Province or jurisdiction, and

(*b*) has passed an oral examination by the Director and one other inspector as to his qualifications. [1955, c. 35, s. 79]

Schedule of Fees

47. Fees shall be paid by applicants for certificates as follows:

(a) For an examination under section 79 of The Coal Mines Regulation Act for a certificate by the holder of a certificate in another jurisdiction:	
First Class	$25.00
Second Class	20.00
Third Class	15.00
Mine Surveyor	20.00
(b) For an examination under section 76 of The Coal Mines Regulation Act:	
First Class Certificate (Mine Manager)	$10.00
Second Class Certificate (Mine Overman)	8.00
Third Class Certificate (Mine Examiner)	5.00
Mine Surveyor's Certificate	8.00
Strip Mine Manager's Certificate	10.00
Foreman's Certificate	8.00
Blaster's Certificate	5.00
First Class Certificate (Mine Electrician)	10.00
Second Class Certificate (Mine Electrician)	8.00
(c) For a supplementary examination:	
Each subject	$ 2.00
(d) For a certificate, provisional certificate, or certified copy thereof referred to in clause (b)	5.00
(e) For a miner's certificate and examination therefor	1.00
(f) For a miner's permit and examination therefor	1.00
(g) For a provisional miner's certificate	1.00

Qualifications for Certification of Teachers

THE PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

2. (a) Students entering a Faculty of Education in Alberta after September 1, 1968 may be issued an Interim Professional Certificate valid for three years:

(i) upon completion of the B. Ed. degree, or

(ii) if the holder of a degree acceptable to the Minister, upon completion of one year's approved work.

(b) The Interim Professional Certificate may be made permanent when the following requirements have been satisfied:

Two years of successful teaching or related professional experience in schools or school systems making use of the Alberta program of studies and a recommendation from an officer acceptable to the Chief Superintendent of Schools.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

3. (a) Students entering a Faculty of Education in Alberta after September 1st, 1968, may be issued a Provisional Certificate valid for three years upon completing the first three years of the B. Ed. degree program.

(b) If the holder of a Provisional Certificate fails to qualify for a Professional Certificate within the three-year period of the validity of the initial certificate, the Provisional Certificate may be extended year by year to a maximum of three additional years provided that:

(i) The teacher furnishes evidence of having completed further work towards the next level of certification for each extension requested.

(ii) An officer acceptable to the Chief Superintendent of Schools recommends the extension on the basis of satisfactory teaching experience.

CONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE

4. (a) Students admitted to the second year of the B. Ed. degree program in Alberta after September 1, 1968 on the basis of a journeyman's certificate or equivalent or on the basis of an approved certificate or diploma from an acceptable school of fine arts, such as music, may be issued a Conditional Certificate upon successful completion of the second year of the B. Ed. degree program.

(b) If the holder of a Conditional Certificate does not qualify for a Provisional Certificate within the three-year period of the validity of the initial certificate, the Conditional Certificate may be extended year by year to a maximum of three additional years provided that:

(i) The teacher furnishes evidence of having completed further work towards the next level of certification for each extension requested.

(ii) An officer acceptable to the Chief Superintendent of Schools recommends the extension on the basis of satisfactory teaching experience.

(c) The holder of a Conditional Certificate who completes the third year of the B. Ed. degree may be issued a Provisional Certificate valid for three years and subject to extension as under section 3 (b) provided that not more than 9 years elapse between the issuing of the Conditional Certificate and the completion of the B. Ed. degree.

Electrical Workers: Qualifications and Fees

ISSUANCE AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES

Electrician Certificates

5. A First Class Electrician Certificate shall be issued without fee to a person who attains the required standard in an examination approved by the Minister and the board.

6. The Minister may, in his discretion, issue a First Class Electrician Certificate to a person at a cost of $10 without an examination who holds

(a) a valid Journeyman Electrician Certificate issued by a recognized and approved licensing authority other than the Province of Alberta, or

(b) a Completion of Apprenticeship Certificate bearing the Interprovincial Standards Seal.

7. A Second Class Electrician Certificate valid for installations where the ampacity does not exceed 200 amperes at a maximum potential of 300 volts single or three-phase may be issued without fee to a person who fails to attain the required standard in a Journeyman Electrician examination approved by the Minister and the board, but

(a) in the examination obtains at least four-fifths of the marks needed to attain the required standard,

(b) the examination paper written is reviewed and found be be generally satisfactory, and

(c) the field work is reviewed and found to be generally satisfactory.

Master and Restricted Master Electrician Certificates

8. On and after January 1, 1969, a Master Electrician Certificate shall be issued without fee to an electrician

(a) who

(i) has held a First Class Electrician Certificate or a qualification which the Minister approves as equivalent for at least three years, or

(ii) has held a Journeyman Electrician Certificate issued by a licensing authority recognized and approved by the Minister other than the Province of Alberta for at least three years and has attained the required standard in an examination for a First Class Electrician Certificate approved by the Minister and the board,

and

(b) who

(i) has a satisfactory record with the electrical inspection authority concerned,

(ii) provides satisfactory evidence to the Minister that he now performs, or intends to perform, or be in the employ of a person who engages to perform, electrical work within the scope of these regulations with or without remuneration or gain, and

(iii) has paid an examination fee of $25 and attains the required standard in an examination set by the board and approved by the Minister.

9. A Restricted Master Electrician Certificate may be issued without fee to an electrician who

(a) has held a valid First or Second Class Electrician Certificate issued under the Act for at least three years prior to the day of examination referred to in clause (d),

(b) has a satisfactory record with the inspection authority concerned,

(c) provides satisfactory evidence to the Minister that he performs, or intends to perform, or be in the employ of a person who engages to perform, electrical work with or without remuneration or gain, and

(d) pays an examination fee of $25 and attains the required standard in an examination set by the board and approved by the Minister.

Temporary Certificates

10. (1) Where an application to write an examination has been approved and a person provides satisfactory evidence of having qualifications equivalent to those required to obtain a certificate, a temporary certificate may be issued as follows:

(a) a temporary certificate allowing a person to work as an electrician prior to the completion of the examination for which a fee of $5 may be charged;

(b) a special temporary Master Electrician Certificate prior to the completion of the examination to cover a specific project to be indicated on the certificate for which a fee of $25 shall be charged.

(2) The duration of a temporary certificate shall be specified by the Minister at the time the certificate is issued but in any event, the certificate shall expire upon receipt by the person, to whom the temporary certificate is issued, of the results of the examination.

Fees for Renewal of Certificates

11. (1) A First or Second Class Electrician Certificate is valid for five years from its date of issue.

(2) It may be renewed on its expiration and on subsequent expiry of renewals.

(3) The fee for each renewal shall be $5.

12. (1) A Master Electrician Certificate or Restricted Master Electrician Certificate shall be valid for one year from its date of issue.

(2) It may be renewed on its expiry and on subsequent expiry of renewals subject to satisfactory compliance with the Act.

(3) The fee for each renewal shall be $10.

Timber Scalers: Qualifications, etc.

Timber Scaling — Licences and Permits

39. (1) The Minister may grant

(a) a pulpwood scaler's licence,

(b) a saw log and peeler log scaler's licence, or

(c) a licence to scale all classes of timber

in Form F/M 4 in the Schedule to any person who

(d) passes an examination,

(e) is approved by the examining officer, and

(f) pays a licence fee of $5.00.

(2) An employee of the Department of Lands and Forests shall not be required to pay the licence fee of $5.00.

40. (1) Every one who

(a) has attained the age of twenty-one years,

(b) has at least one year's experience scaling pulpwood in Alberta under the supervision of

(i) a licensed pulpwood scaler, or

(ii) a licensed scaler for all classes of timber

may apply to the Director to write an examination for the purpose of obtaining a licence to scale pulpwood.

(2) No person is eligible to write an examination for a licence to scale saw logs or peeler logs unless he has had at least two years of experience scaling saw logs or peeler logs in Alberta under the supervision of

(a) a licensed saw log and peeler log scaler, or

(b) a licensed scaler for all classes of timber.

(3) No person is eligible to write an examination for a licence to scale all classes of timber unless he has had at least one year's experience scaling pulpwood in Alberta under the supervision of

(a) a licensed pulpwood scaler, or

(b) a licensed scaler for all classes of timber

and two years' experience scaling saw logs and peeler logs in Alberta under the supervision of

(c) a licensed saw log and peeler log scaler, or

(d) a licensed scaler for all classes of timber.

41. Every successful candidate for a scaler's licence or permit shall take and subscribe the following oath before receiving his licence:

> "I, ... while acting as a scaler, without fear, favor or affection, and to the best of my judgment and skill, will measure correctly in accordance with the approved scaling instructions all timber which I may be employed to measure, and make true return of the same to the Director. So help me God.
>
> ...."
>
> *Signature*

42. (1) Every scaler's licence expires on the 30th day of April following the date it is issued unless

(a) the licensee pays to the Minister a fee of $5.00, and

(b) the Minister decides to extend the term of the licence for one year.

Statutory provisions relating to the issue of licences

Beer Licences

Beverage Room Licence

Beverage room licence

27. On application therefor being made in the prescribed form by a person who keeps and operates a hotel, and on payment by him of the prescribed fees and on compliance with this Act, the Board may, subject to Part III, issue a beverage room licence to the applicant.

Conditions of granting beverage room licence

28. No beverage room licence shall be issued

- (*a*) unless the hotel contains, in addition to what is required for the use of the applicant, his family and servants, sufficient bedrooms with suitable complement of bedding and furniture, public sitting rooms and other conveniences reasonably suited to the requirements of the public likely to make use of the same,
- (*b*) unless
  - (i) the hotel has suitable facilities for the service of meals and meals are served in the hotel under the direct control of the applicant, or
  - (ii) the Board has exempted the hotel from the requirements of this clause by a notice in writing for such period as may be stated in the notice,
- (*c*) unless the hotel maintains facilities for the service of such foodstuffs in that part of the premises in which the liquor is to be consumed and sold as the Board, by order, may require,
- (*d*) unless the hotel is provided with suitable privies, lavatories and toilets which shall at all times be kept clean and ventilated,
- (*e*) unless the hotel and the part thereof where liquor may be kept, sold and consumed under the beverage room licence applied for are
  - (i) constructed, equipped and conducted to the satisfaction of the Board, and
  - (ii) constructed and equipped so as not to facilitate a breach of this Act or *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, or the regulations made thereunder,

  and the hotel premises have been approved of in writing by an inspector appointed or authorized by the Board to inspect the same, and
- (*f*) unless the hotel is equipped with suitable fire escapes and fire exit doors, fitted to open outwards and furnished with approved panic bolts.

Eligibility as licensee

29. No person other than a British subject shall be an applicant for a beverage room licence or the manager of the licensed premises of a hotel in respect of which a beverage room licence has been issued.

Amends s. 29

4. Section 29 is amended by adding immediately before the words "British subject" the words "Canadian citizen or".

Number of beverage room licences

30. (1) The number of beverage room licences in cities, towns and villages shall not in any one year exceed

- (*a*) one licence for the first one thousand population or fraction thereof,
- (*b*) a second licence for the next five hundred population or fraction thereof up to one thousand five hundred population,
- (*c*) a third licence for a population of at least two thousand,
- (*d*) a fourth licence for a population of at least three thousand, and
- (*e*) one licence for each additional four thousand of population thereafter.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the Board is satisfied that special circumstances exist in any area, the Board may refuse to issue a licence or may grant one or more licences in that area, without regard to the population limits.

Authority of licence

31. (1) A beverage room licence is authority for the beverage room licensee named therein to purchase beer from the Board and, in that part of the hotel set out in the licence, to have and keep the beer so purchased, and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to persons not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, for consumption in the licensed premises, but the purchase, having, keeping, sale and consumption shall be in accordance with this Act and the regulations, and not otherwise.

Amends s. 31

5. Section 31 is amended

- (a) as to subsection (1) by adding after the words "to purchase beer" the words ", of such maximum alcoholic strength as may be prescribed by the Board,",
- (b) by striking out subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) and by substituting the following:

(2) With respect to any beverage room licence issued in connection with premises located in a city, the Board, by endorsement upon the licence, may from time to time designate:

- (*a*) that part of the premises where beer may be served to men only;
- (*b*) that part of the premises where beer may be served to women only;
- (*c*) that part of the premises where beer may be served to men and women together;

due consideration being given to the purpose and requirements of this Act in respect of the location, suitability, conduct and regulation of the licensed premises.

Beer Vendor's Licence

Beer vendor's licence

32. On application therefor being made in the prescribed form by a beverage room licensee or by an applicant for a beverage room licence, and on payment by him of the prescribed fees and on compliance with this Act, the Board may, subject to Part III, issue a beer vendor's licence to the applicant.

Issue of licence

33. A beer vendor's licence shall not be issued unless the applicant is a beverage room licensee or with the issue of a beverage room licence to the applicant.

Authority of licence

34. A beer vendor's licence is authority for the licensee named therein

(*a*) to purchase beer from the Board and to have and keep beer so purchased in that part of the hotel set out in the licence, and

(*b*) to sell beer in closed bottles to persons not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, for consumption only in a place where it may lawfully be consumed.

Amends s. 34

6. Section 34, clause (*a*) is amended by adding after the words "to purchase beer" the words ", of such maximum alcoholic strength as may be prescribed by the Board,".

Sale of beer

35. (1) All beer sold by a beer vendor licensee

(*a*) shall be delivered to the purchaser or his agent on the licensed premises, and

(*b*) shall be carried by the purchaser or his agent to a place where it may be lawfully consumed.

(2) A person disqualified or prohibited under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, from purchasing and consuming liquor, shall not act as an agent under subsection (1).

Regulation of Beer Licences

Regulation of beer licences

36. Every beverage room licence and beer vendor's licence issued under this Act shall be subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this Act and the regulations.

Availability of brands of beer

37. (1) Every person to whom a beverage room licence or beer vendor's licence is issued shall have available for sale in his licensed premises, in reasonable quantities at all times, one or more of the brands or kinds of bottled beer produced by each licensed brewer in Alberta as may be directed by the Board.

Bar or counter

38. Unless authorized by the Board under section 39, no beverage room licensee shall, in any part of the premises in respect of which his licence is issued, keep or maintain, or permit the keeping or maintaining of, a bar or counter over or at which beer or any non-alcoholic beverage is sold for consumption on the premises.

Idem

39. Where, in the opinion of the Board, a bar or counter with or without stools would be practical, the Board may authorize a beverage room licensee to keep and maintain, with or without stools and in such manner as the Board may require, a bar or counter at which beer or any non-alcoholic beverage may be purchased and consumed.

Consumption

40. Beer purchased from a beverage room licensee shall not be consumed elsewhere than in the room in which it is purchased.

Approval of alterations

41. No beverage room licensee or beer vendor licensee shall make any structural additions or alteration, or permit

the same to be made, to the hotel building or make or permit any alterations of any nature to the licensed premises of the hotel without first submitting to the Board plans and specifications of the addition or alteration and obtaining the approval of the Board thereto in writing.

Seating capacity

42. In respect of any beverage room licence for premises not licensed before the first day of April, 1957, under a hotel beer licence under the former Act, the Board by order may fix a maximum seating capacity not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five seats, as the capacity authorized for any room or place in which beer is sold by the glass or open bottle upon such premises.

Idem

43. In respect of any hotel premises that under the former Act had been licensed under a hotel beer licence before the first day of April, 1957, and that under this Act is licensed under a beverage room licence, the Board may, if in the opinion of the Board the circumstances so require, order that the seating capacity of any room or place in which beer is sold by the glass or open bottle upon such premises shall be reduced to one hundred and twenty-five seats or less.

Contracts

44. No person shall enter into, nor is any person bound by, a management contract, contract of employment or other similar agreement, whether written or verbal, that provides for the management of or employment in a hotel or any part thereof with respect to which a beverage room licence or beer vendor's licence has been issued, if the contract or agreement contains a term or provision whereby the remuneration, salary, commission or other moneys payable for management services or other services is to vary or may vary with the volume of sales of beer.

Idem

45. No person shall offer or give and no manager or employee of a hotel shall accept or receive any money, gift, reward or remuneration, directly or indirectly, for promoting, inducing or furthering the sale or consumption of beer contrary to the intent of section 44.

Club Licences

Club licence

46. Upon application in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed fee, the Board, in accordance with this Act and the regulations, may grant a club licence in respect of any premises kept or operated by a club and specified in the licence.

Authority of licence

47. A club licence is authority for the club licensee named therein to purchase beer from the Board and, in that part of the club premises set out in the licence, to have and keep the beer so purchased, and to sell the beer by the glass or open bottle to members of the club not disqualified under

The Liquor Control Act, 1958, for consumption in the licensed club premises, but the purchase, having, keeping, sale and consumption, shall be in accordance with this Act and the regulations and not otherwise.

Club liquor licence

48. (1) A club that has been granted a club licence for the sale of beer, and that operates a dining room for the regular service of meals to its members, may apply to the Board for a club licence to sell liquor.

(2) A club licence to sell liquor is authority for the licensee to purchase liquor from the Board and, in that part of the club premises set out in the licence, to have and keep the liquor so purchased, and to sell it to the members of the club not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, for consumption in the licensed club premises, but the purchase, having, keeping, sale and consumption shall be in accordance with this Act and the regulations, and not otherwise.

Qualifications for club beer licence

49. No club shall be granted a licence to sell beer

- (*a*) if it is a proprietary club or operated for pecuniary gain, or
- (*b*) if it is other than a proprietary club, unless
  - (i) the club has been in continuous operation as a club for such period as the Board in its discretion may prescribe by regulation,
  - (ii) the club premises are constructed, equipped, conducted, managed and operated to the satisfaction of the Board and in accordance with this Act and the regulations,
  - (iii) the club maintains such recreational facilities for the use of its members as in the opinion of the Board are satisfactory and proper, and
  - (iv) if not previously licensed under the former Act or this Act, the club
    - (A) has filed with the Board at least one year prior to the date of application, notice of its intention to make the application, accompanied by a description of the premises occupied or proposed to be occupied by the club,
    - (B) has filed with the Board, at least one year before the date of application, proof of the organization of the club, a copy of its existing constitution and by-laws and an affidavit sworn by the duly authorized officers of the club before a notary public that a minimum of two-thirds of the membership of the club have voted in favour of an application for a club licence, and
    - (C) complies with any regulations made from time to time by the Board.

Section 49 amended

10. Section 49 of the said Act is amended

- (a) by renumbering the section as subsection (1),
- (b) by adding immediately after the renumbered subsection (1) the following subsection:

(2) The requirements of paragraphs (A) and (B) of subclause (iv) of clause (*b*) of subsection (1) may be waived by the Board in any case where in the opinion of the Board special circumstances exist.

50. (1) A club licence shall be issued in the name of the applicant club and is not transferable.

Use of licence

(2) No holder of a club licence shall allow any other club or person to use the licence.

51. For the purpose of considering an application for a club licence the Board may cause an inspection of the club premises to be made and may inquire into all matters in connection with the constitution and operation of the club.

Inspection of club premises

52. (1) The Board may, from time to time in the exercise of its discretion, suspend or cancel a club licence and thereupon all rights of the club to keep or sell beer or liquor thereunder are suspended or determined, as the case may be.

Suspension or cancellation of club licence

(2) Upon receipt of notice of the suspension or cancellation of a club licence, the licensee club shall forthwith deliver up the licence to the Board.

(3) In the case of suspension, if the club fails or neglects to deliver up the licence in accordance with the regulations, the Board may forthwith cancel it.

(4) Where a club licence has been suspended or cancelled the Board shall notify all vendors in the municipality where the club has its premises, and such other persons as the regulations may require, of the suspension or cancellation of the club licence.

(5) Where the licence has been suspended only, the Board may return the licence to the licensee at the expiration or determination of the period of suspension.

53. (1) Unless it sooner expires or is cancelled, a club licence issued by the Board becomes void and is determined if and when the club to which it was issued ceases to carry on operation, or ceases to be qualified as a club within the meaning of this Act and the regulations.

Term of licence

(2) A club licence issued under section 46 or 48 is subject to all the conditions and restrictions imposed by this Act or the regulations.

(3) A licensed club shall keep its licence posted in a prominent position on the club premises.

54. The premises of a club that does not hold a valid and subsisting club licence under section 46 or 48 shall be deemed to be a public place within the meaning of *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*.

Public place

55. (1) Unless a club licence has been granted to a club pursuant to section 48 no liquor other than beer shall be kept in or consumed in any club premises other than such

Liquor in clubs

part of those premises as are for the time being designated by the Board in writing as a residence within the meaning of *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, except in cases where the Board has issued a special permit under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, and then only to the extent and subject to the conditions set out or referred to in the permit.

(2) No person is permitted to buy beer or liquor in a club licensed to sell beer or liquor under this Act unless he is a member of the club and not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*.

Canteen Licences

Canteen beer licence

56. (1) If authorized by the regulations and in respect of canteens

(*a*) in camps, armouries or barracks of active and reserve units of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, the Royal Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force under direct supervision and control of the respective services, and

(*b*) in quarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and premises of units of the American Legion consisting of members of the active United States forces,

the Board may grant a canteen licence in accordance with this Act and the regulations to the person in control of the canteen.

(2) A canteen licence is authority for the canteen licensee named therein to purchase beer from the Board and, in that part of the canteen set out in the licence, to have and keep the beer so purchased and to sell it by the glass or open bottle to persons not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, for consumption on the premises, but the purchase, having, keeping, sale and consumption shall be in accordance with this Act and the regulations, and not otherwise.

Amends s. 56

7. Section 56, subsection (1), clause (*b*) is amended by adding after the words "Mounted Police" the words "and city police forces".

Canteen licence

57. (1) Where a canteen licence for the sale of beer has been granted to a mess of the armed forces or police, the mess may apply to the Board for a canteen licence to sell liquor.

(2) A canteen licence to sell liquor is authority for the canteen licensee named therein to purchase liquor from the Board and, in that part of the canteen set out in the licence, to have and keep the liquor so purchased and to sell it to persons not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, for consumption on the premises, but the purchase, having, keeping, sale and consumption shall be in accordance with this Act and the regulations, and not otherwise.

58. (1) The Board may make regulations Regulations

(*a*) prescribing the type of room or place in or on club or canteen premises in which liquor is to be kept,

(*b*) prescribing the days on which and the hours during which liquor may be served or consumed on the club or canteen premises, and

(*c*) providing for inspection, supervision and control of the service and consumption of liquor on the premises of any club or canteen.

(2) A canteen licence is subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed.

Dining Lounge and Lounge Licences

Dining Lounge Licence

59. On application therefor being made in the prescibed form and on payment of the prescribed fee therefor, and on compliance with this Act, and the regulations, the Board may, subject to Part III, issue a dining lounge licence to the proprietor or operator of any hotel dining room or other dining room that in the opinion of the Board Dining lounge licence

(*a*) is conducted in premises having sufficient floor space for the purpose,

(*b*) has a kitchen and dining room of such size, and so equipped with cooking utensils, tables, chairs, tableware, dishes and other facilities, as to be suitable to accommodate the patrons thereof,

(*c*) offers food of good quality and in adequate quantity and that is cooked or prepared and served with reasonable efficiency and in a clean and sanitary manner, and

(*d*) is otherwise conducted as required by the regulations respecting dining rooms and is deemed by the Board to be in every respect a dining room of the best kind and to conform to such a high standard as to warrant the issue of the dining lounge licence.

Amends s. 59 6. Section 59 is amended by adding the following after clause (*b*):

(*b*1) has or will have, if so required by the Board, a dining room so arranged that a part thereof can be kept separate from the part of the dining room in which liquor is sold,

60. A dining lounge licence authorizes the licensee to purchase liquor of all kinds from the Board and to sell the liquor so purchased by the glass for consumption only in the dining room and together with meals, by persons who are not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, from consuming liquor. Authority of licence

Amends s. 60

6. Section 60 is amended

(a) by striking out the word "only",

(b) by renumbering the section as subsection (1) and by adding the following subsection:

(2) Notwithstanding section 73, where the licensed premises are located in a hotel or motel which provides food service to the rooms of all its guests, the holder of a dining lounge licence may sell and deliver liquor purchased by the glass to a *bona fide* registered guest

(*a*) in the guest room occupied by him in the hotel or

(*b*) in the motel unit occupied by him, if the unit has been approved, in writing, by the Board for such service,

for consumption there in accordance with this Act and *The Liquor Control Act, 1958*, and the regulations, by persons who are not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958* from consuming liquor.

Amends s. 60

7. Section 60 is amended by adding the following after subsection (2):

(3) Notwithstanding section 73, where the licensed premises are located in the railway dining car of a train which provides food service to the private compartments of passengers, the holder of the dining lounge licence may sell and deliver liquor purchased by the glass

(*a*) to a *bona fide* passenger on the train, and

(*b*) in the private compartment occupied by him on the train,

for consumption there, in accordance with this Act and *The Liquor Control Act, 1958* and the regulations, by persons who are not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958* from consuming liquor.

Repeals s. 61

8. Section 61 is struck out.

Lounge Licence

Lounge licence

62. (1) On application therefor being made in the prescribed form by a person who is the holder of or who has applied for a dining lounge licence, and on payment by him of the prescribed fees and on compliance with this Act and the regulations, the Board may, subject to Part III, issue to the applicant a lounge licence if, in the opinion of the Board,

(*a*) the premises in which it is proposed to operate the lounge room are adequate for the purpose and will readily permit of compliance with this Act by the licensee, and

(*b*) the location and character of the dining room with respect to which the applicant holds or has applied for a dining lounge licence makes it desirable to issue the lounge licence.

(2) Except as in this Act otherwise specifically provided, the Board shall not issue a lounge licence in respect of any premises unless they so adjoin, or are so physically connected with, the dining room with respect to which the applicant holds or has applied for a dining lounge licence that food may readily be procured by patrons of the lounge for consumption either in the dining room or in the lounge.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require the Board to issue a lounge licence to any person by reason of such person holding a dining lounge licence, and subject to any regulations prescribing the number of lounge licences to be issued in any local option area under Part III or in any municipality therein, the Board in its sole discretion shall determine the number of lounge licences to be issued in any area of the Province.

Authority of licence

63. A lounge licence authorizes the licensee to purchase from the Board liquor of all kinds and to sell the liquor so purchased by the glass for consumption only in the licensed lounge, with or without meals, by persons who are not disqualified under *The Liquor Control Act, 1958,* from consuming liquor.

Fees

3. (1) The fee that shall be paid to the Commission

(a) by a person or company for registration or renewal of registration as
  - (i) a broker, investment dealer or broker-dealer,
  - (ii) a broker and investment dealer,
  - (iii) a broker and broker-dealer,
  - (iv) a broker, investment dealer and broker-dealer,
  - (v) an investment dealer and broker-dealer, or
  - (vi) an underwriter,

  is $150,

(b) by an individual for registration or renewal of registration as a sub-broker-dealer, is $100,

(c) by a company for registration or renewal of registration as a security issuer, is $150,

(d) by an individual for registration or renewal of registration as a salesman, is $50,

(e) by a person or company for registration or renewal of registration as
  - (i) a securities adviser, is $200, or
  - (ii) an investment counsel, is $100,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Alberta

PART III

THE UNIVERSITIES CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL AND ITS FUNCTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PROFESSIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ACTS

PART III

The Universities Co-ordinating Council and its Functions with regard to the Professional and Occupational Acts

1. The Universities Act [S.A. 1966, c.105].

(i) Composition of Council

The Council consists of

(a) the president of each university,

(b) the vice-president (academic) of each university,

(c) two deans and two other members of the academic staff of each university, to be appointed by the general faculty council of the university, and

(d) not more than three other members of the academic staff of each university, to be appointed by the Council. [S.58 (1)].

(ii) Powers re Academic Qualifications

Where the Council has jurisdiction to appraise the academic qualifications of persons seeking membership in some professional or occupational organisation, it is empowered to

(a) enter into such arrangements with the organisation as the Council considers desirable for the fulfilment of the Council's powers, duties and functions;

(b) require persons whose qualifications are in doubt to pass examinations or to take any course of instruction as the Council considers necessary in order to establish adequate qualifications;

(c) provide for the setting and marking of examinations for that purpose;

(d) waive a requirement for an examination where it is satisfied as to the adequacy of the qualifications from other evidence;

(e) establish and appoint a board of examiners with respect to any profession or calling and delegate to the board of examiners such of the Council's powers, duties and functions with respect to that profession or calling as the Council sees fit; and

(f) authorise the board of examiners to appoint an executive committee from its own number to deal with such matters as the board of examiners delegates to it.

2. The Agrologists Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.11].

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council's function is to rule (a) whether an applicant's academic qualifications are the equivalent of a degree in

	agriculture from the University of Alberta; and (b) the standards of a college or university at which the applicant pursued postgraduate studies are equivalent to the standards of the University of Alberta. [S.20].
(ii) Control over Examinations	Control over examinations is vested in the Council, which is expressly empowered to appoint a board of examiners. [S.24].

3. The Alberta Architects Act. [R.S.A. 1955, c.16]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications	The Council for the purpose of admission specifies educational institutions, determines whether standards of admission, instruction and examination of a technological institute are at least equivalent to those of a Provincial Institute of Technology, and evaluates the practical experience of applicants. [S.9 (3) (4) & (5)].
(ii) Control over Examinations	The Council is empowered to prescribe qualifying examinations and practical qualifying examinations. [S.9 (3), (4) & (5)].

4. The Alberta Chartered Accountants Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.38]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications	The Council rules whether qualifications at the time they

were acquired were at least the equivalent to those required for admission to membership in the Alberta Institute of Chartered Accountants at that time. [S.13 (1)]. It may require examinations of candidates who cannot satisfy the Council with regard to their qualifications [S.13 (3)]; and it may prescribe courses and examinations for candidates whose qualifications are deemed inadequate. [S.13 (4)].

(ii) Control over Examinations

Control over examinations is vested in the Council. [S.10].

(iii) Other Relevant Provisions

The Act provides for the appointment of an Accountants Experience Appraisal Board, one member of which is recommended by the Council. [S.14].

5. The Dental Association Act, [R.S.A. 1955, c.82].

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council may prescribe examinations for candidates who do not hold a degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the University of Alberta; and it determines whether the academic, pre-professional and professional qualifications of candidates at

	the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those required for registration in the Province at that time. [S.19].
(ii) Control over Examinations	Control over the academic standing and examination of candidates is vested in the Co-ordinating Council. [S.18].

6. The Alberta Registered Dietitians Association Act. [S.A. 1959, c.14].

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications	The Council determines whether a candidate's qualifications at the time of her graduation were at least the equivalent of those required at that time for graduation in Household Economics from the University of Alberta with a major in foods and nutrition [S.15 (1)]. It may require a candidate whose credentials are not satisfactory to pass examinations. [S.15 (2)]. It may prescribe courses and examinations for candidates whose educational qualifications have not been deemed adequate. [S.15 (4)].
(ii) Control over Examinations	Control over the academic standing and examination of candidates is vested in the Council. [S.13].

(iii) Other Relevant Provisions

The Council's approval of a candidate's dietetic interneship is required. [S.14 (1) (b)].

7. The Engineering and Related Professions Act, 1968 [S.A. 1968, c.25]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council is empowered to approve university programmes which it considers to be equivalent in quality to the four year programmes offered at the Universities of Alberta and Calgary, or which it considers to be otherwise satifactory. [S.2]. The Council is empowered to prescribe examinations for candidates who have not graduated from an approved university programme. [S.16 (2)(b)]. In every case the Council is required to determine whether the candidate's practical experience in engineering, geological or geophysical work is satisfactory. [S.16].

(ii) Control over Examinations

The time, place, the fee for, the scope of and the manner of conducting any examination are determined by the Council. [S.19 (2)].

(iii) Other Relevant Provisions

The Council determines whether a

person admitted shall be registered as a professional engineer, professional geologist, or professional geophysicist; he may be assigned more than one of these designations. [S.20 (3)].

8. The Alberta Land Surveyors Act, 1965 [S.A. 1965, c.44]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council is required to rule whether a candidate who qualifies under the Canada Land Surveys Act or provincial Acts has passed examinations in academic and technical subjects relating to surveying that are comparable in scope and standard to the examinations prescribed by the Council. [S.21 (1)]. For such candidates the Council prescribes examinations on subjects relating to Alberta statutes and regulations. [S.21(1)] If a candidate's qualifications are considered inadequate, the Council may require further examinations and/or service under articles. [S.21 (2)]. The Council also decides whether a candidate's university or college course meets the requirements made of Alberta candidates; and, if not, it may refuse his application for examination, or it may vary the examination requirements or prescribe a longer term under articles. [S.23 (1) & (2)].

(iv) Control over Examinations

The examination of candidates for admission as articled pupils or registration as members is under the control of the Council, which prescribes the subjects of all examinations. [S.14]. It prescribes examinations for persons proposing to enter articles [S.15 (1)], and on completion of articles [S.20]. It prescribes examinations on Alberta Statutes and regulations and on other subjects for persons who obtained qualifications outside Canada. [S.22]. Similarly, it prescribes examinations for persons who qualify from an Alberta Institute of Technology. [S.24].

9. The Legal Profession Act, 1966 [S.A. 1966, c.46]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The evaluation of the academic qualifications of, and the examination of, applicants for enrolment as members of the Society or for admission to the Society as students-at-law is under the control of the Council. [S.36(1)]. In particular, the Council evaluates the educational attainments of an applicant whose degree in law was not granted by the University of Alberta. [S.36 (2) (a)]. In the case of such applicants it may require examinations in subjects pertaining to substantive law in force in the Province. [S.36 (2)(b)]. Subject to qualifications, the Board prescribes the content of bar admission examinations. [S.36 (2) (c)].

(ii) Control over Examinations

The conduct of examinations is under the control of the Council, in accordance with any arrangements that may be made with the Law Society for that purpose. [S.36 (3)]. The Council is empowered to enter into arrangements with the Law Society under which the Benchers may prescribe the contents and conduct of bar admission examinations under the general supervision of the Council. [S.36 (4)].

10. The Medical Profession Act, [R.S.A. 1955, c.198].

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council is required to examine the qualifications of every

		applicant for registration who does not hold any of the specified Canadian, British or U.S. qualifications. [S.32a (1)]. The Council may, before issuing a certificate of qualification, require such applicants to pass such examinations and/or pursue such further studies as the Council considers necessary to establish satisfactory qualifications. [S.32a (4)].
(ii)	Control over Examinations	The Council of the College is required to enter into an agreement with the Co-ordinating Council respecting the subject matter to be included in examinations and the conduct of the examinations. [S.32a (5)].
(iii)	Other Relevant Provisions	The Council may prescribe the conditions precedent to qualification or fitness to practise as a specialist. [S.70].

11. The Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Act [R.S.A.1955, c.232]

(i)	Appraisal of Qualifications	The Council determines whether a candidate's academic qualifications at the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those required for registration in the Province at that time. [S.27 (1)].

Before issuing a certificate of qualification the Council may require an applicant to take such examination or pursue such further studies as it considers necessary. [S.28 (2)].

(ii) Control over Examinations

Control over examinations is vested in the Council. [S.26]. Where an applicant is a registered member of a pharmaceutical association or a society or college of pharmacy, but his academic qualifications are not adequate for him to be registered under this Act, the Council may prescribe such courses and examinations as it considers necessary to place his qualifications on an equality with the requirement of the University at the time of the application. [S.28 (1)].

12. The Chartered Physiotherapists Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.233]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

A candidate for admission must satisfy the Council that his educational qualifications are at least the equivalent of those required for graduation in physiotherapy from the University of Alberta. [S.14 (1)].
Where it deems it necessary or desirable to do so, the Council

may require a candidate who cannot furnish satisfactory credentials to pass such examination(s) as the Council may prescribe. [S.14 (2)]. In the case of candidates whose educational qualifications have not been deemed adequate for certification, the Council may prescribe the completion of such courses and the passing of such examinations as it deems necessary. [S.14 (4)].

(ii) Control of Examinations

The academic standing and the examination of candidates for admission are under the control of the Council. [S.13 (1)]. The Association is required to enter into an agreement with the Council for the conduct of examinations. [S.13 (2)].

13. The Psychologists Act [S.A. 1967, c.62]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

An applicant for registration must satisfy the Council that he holds a master's degree in psychology given at any time by an Alberta provincial university or a degree taken elsewhere which is its equivalent in psychological content. [S.14 (1)]. By agreement with the council of the association, the Co-ordinating Council may, in addition, require an applicant to take such examinations as it considers necessary to establish his competency. [S.14 (2)].

When it considers it necessary or desirable to do so, the Council may require an applicant who cannot furnish satisfactory credentials to pass such examination(s) as the Council may prescribe. [S.15 (1)].

In the case of applicants whose educational qualifications are not considered adequate, the Council may prescribe the completion of such courses and the passing of such examinations as it considers necessary. [S.15 (3)].

(ii) Control over Examinations

The evaluation of the academic qualifications and the examination of applicants are under the control of the Council. [S.13 (1)]. In particular, the Council is empowered to prescribe procedures to be followed with respect to applications for registration, to prescribe application fees and examination fees, to establish and appoint a board of examiners in psychology and to delegate to the board such of the Council's powers, duties and functions as it sees fit. [S.13 (4)]. The council of the association is required to enter into an agreement with the Co-ordinating Council for the conduct of examinations. [S.13 (2)].

14. The Registered Nurses Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.283]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications	The Council fixes the appropriate Alberta High School standing for registration, and determines whether other academic qualifications held by the applicant are the equivalent of those prescribed by the Council. [S.5].
(ii) Control over Examinations	By arrangement with the Association the Co-ordinating Council conducts examinations of candidates for initial registration in the Association who either are enrolled in an approved school of nursing in the Province of Alberta or have, in the opinion of the council of the Association, received an adequate educational programme elsewhere than in the Province and are recommended by the council of the Association to write

examinations by passing which they may become eligible for registration. [S.11 (f)].

(iii) Other Relevant Provisions

The Council
(a) prescribes minimum standards for and makes regulations for schools of nursing governing such matters as, in its opinion, require to be regulated for the purpose of securing an effective educational programme;
(b) makes those standards known to all interested persons, agencies and institutions upon request;
(c) provides for verification, by means of visits or otherwise, that those standards are being met and those regulations observed;
(d) approves schools of nursing which consistently meet those standards and observe those regulations; and
(e) withdraws such approval from schools that do not consistently meet those standards or observe those regulations. [s.15].

15. The Social Workers Act [S.A. 1969, c.102]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council determines whether an applicant holds a master's degree in social work from an educational institution approved by the Council, and it is empowered to examine applicants. [S.12].

(ii) Control over Examinations

The evaluation of the academic qualifications and the examination of applicants are under the control of the Council. [S.11 (1)]. In particular, the Council may prescribe procedures to be followed with regard to application and examination, prescribe examination fees, and establish a board of examiners in social work and delegate to the board such of its duties and functions as it sees fit. [S.11 (4)]. The council of the Association is required to enter into an agreement with the Co-ordinating Council for the conduct of examinations. [S.11 (2)].

16. The Veterinary Surgeons Act [R.S.A. 1955, c.359]

(i) Appraisal of Qualifications

The Council is required to examine the qualifications of every applicant. [S.18 (3)]. The Council is required to determine whether an applicant's qualifications at the time they were acquired were at least the equivalent of those required for registration in the Province at that time. [S.18 (5)].

Where an applicant's qualifications are not adequate, the Council prescribes examinations. [S.18 (6)]

(ii) Control over Examinations

The examination of candidates is under the control of the Council [S.18 (2)]; and, in particular, the Council is empowered to determine the examination fee. [S.19 (c)]. The council of the Association is required to enter into an agreement with the Co-ordinating Council for the conduct of examinations. [S.18 (1)].

(iii) Other Relevant Provisions

The Council is empowered from time to time to approve of certain veterinary schools or colleges as places of instruction and to prescribe the conditions under which any veterinary school or college may be approved. [S.19].

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